

NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN BARBER, opposite the Brick-Market.

Dol. 50 Cts. per Ann.]

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1805.

[No. 2260.]

Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,
MONDAY the second day of Sept. next,
at 1 o'clock, A. M. on the Premises,
LOT of LAND containing, by estimation,
Ten Acres, be the same more or less, situate,
and being at the North-Easterly part of the
of Newport, it being part of the estate of
Bliss, late of Newport, Esq. deceased, and
in his last will and testament, ordered to
be sold. The conditions to be made known at the
and place of sale.
CLARKE BLISS, Executor.
Newport, July 26, 1805.

PLEASE TO TAKE NOTICE.
The Store of Isaac & Joseph Austin.
The subscribers being requested, and fully
empowered, to sell the goods in said store,
this method to assure our friends and the pub-
lic that we have lowered the price of all the im-
portant piece goods six cents on the dollar, for the
purpose of raising money in order that the creditors
have their pay as soon as may be; all their
debts, and money due them, being assigned to us
for that purpose, those indebted to said Co. or to
any of them, are requested to make payment
being further called upon, and those to
whom they are indebted are desired to exhibit their
claims, in order that we may more fully know
the state of their affairs.

DAVID BUFFUM.
SAMUEL THURSTON.
Newport, 7th mo. 23d, 1805.

FOR SALE,
A large and very convenient dwelling-
house, in good repair, with the yard, garden,
adjoining, formerly the property of Mr. Joseph
Bours, No. 155, Thames-Street, nearly opposite
Mr. Gibbs & Channing's Store, and is, without
exception, one of the best lands for business in the
town of Newport.—There are two convenient
shops in front.—For further particulars and terms
apply to
THOMAS D. STALL.
No. 184, Thames-Street.
Newport, July 26, 1805.



NOTICE.
The subscriber returns his thanks to the pub-
lic, and his friends in particular, for their past
favours, and solicits a continuance of the same, assur-
ing them that he will always keep the best of
wheeled carriages, and the best and most expe-
rienced drivers.—He now takes the liberty of in-
forming them, that he has set to running another
very handsome Coach, which will be drove by
Mr. Isaac Fish, who is well known as an expe-
rienced driver.—All applications made to Mr. Fish,
at the house of the subscriber No. 184, Thames-
street, (second house North of the Brick-Market)
will be duly attended to, where the books will be
kept, and the first name entered will have the pre-
ference.
The best and well broke horses and handsome
chaises, to let by the subscriber.
THOMAS D. STALL.
Newport, July 25, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the sub-
scribers, Executors to the last Will and Testa-
ment of JOHN HADWEN, late of Newport,
in the State of Rhode-Island, Merchant, deceased;
have taken upon themselves that trust, and given
bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having
demands upon the estate of the said John Hadwen,
deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and
all persons indebted to the said estate, are called
upon to make payment to
ELIZABETH HADWEN, Exec'x.
BENJAMIN HADWEN, Exec'r.
Newport, 26th of 10th Mon. 1804.

FOR SALE,
A BAY HORSE and CHAISE.—
Likewise a Pair of black Carriage HORSES
—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.
Newport, June 28, 1805.

GODFREY WENWOOD
HAS FOR SALE,
On the most reasonable Terms.
A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-
Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour,
of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse
and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-
Ash by retail.—Also Myleic Tyle by the dozen,
and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

JOHN SHEARMAN
Respectfully informs his friends, and the public in
general,
THAT he has removed from his late
place of residence, to No. 133, Thames-
Street, opposite Messrs. Gardner and Dean's
Auction-Store; where he has for Sale, as
usual, Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c. as cheap
as Ever.
Newport, May 31, 1805.

LETTER PAPER.
HOT-PRESSED English Letter-
Paper, of a superior Quality,
and common Do. for Sale at the Office
of the Newport Mercury.

GIBBS & CHANNING
HAVE FOR SALE
ST. Petersburg clean Hemp.
Holland's, Russia and Raven's Duck, of
the first qualities.
Osnabrigs, Tickenburgs, Russia Sheeting,
and coarse Linen for Coffee-Bags.
Cables and Cordage, of all dimensions.
Holland's Gin, and Linseed Oil.
Windward-Island and New-England Rum.
Molasses, suitable for Retailers—and brown
Sugar.
Russia Bar-Iron—Heart and Club-Steel, &c.
Newport, Dec. 7, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the sub-
scriber is the surviving Executor to the estate
of **ELIZABETH MILLER**, late of Newport, de-
ceased, (and is duly qualified according to law.)
—All persons having demands upon the estate of
the said Elizabeth Miller, deceased, are requested
to exhibit the same; and all those indebted to the
said estate, are called upon to make payment to
WILLIAM ENGS.
Newport, Nov. 6, 1804.

COME AND SEE.
INGRAINED CARPETS, &c.
JOHN BOURS, jun.
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
A QUANTITY of Elegant Ingrained Car-
peting—laced Cambrics—Calicoes—Broad-
cloths and Laced cambric Shawls—India tam-
bour'd Muslin, &c. &c.—All of which, for Cash,
will be sold very cheap
Newport, May 24, 1805

JOHN BAKER
HAS FOR SALE,
PIPES of Brandy.
Do. Gin.
St. Croix Rum per hoghead.
Sugar in barrels and boxes.
Molasses by the hoghead.
500 bushels of Turke-Island Salt.
Flour per barrel.
80 barrels NO. 2 Beef.
Newport, June 28, 1805.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury.
(Price One Dollar per Dozen, and 12 1-2 Cents
single)

AN excellent new Publication, (consist-
ing of more than 70 pages) entitled
FRIENDLY VISIT
TO THE
HOUSE OF MOURNING.
IN THE DAY OF ADVERSITY, CONSIDER.—
Eccl. vii. 14.
Many are the sayings of the Wife,
In ancient and in modern books enroll'd,
Extolling Patience—
But to th' afflicted, in his pangs, their sound
Little prevails; or rather seems a tune
Harsh, and of dissonant mood from his com-
plaint,
Unless he feel within
Some source of consolation from above;
Secret refreshings that repair his strength,
And fainting spirits uphold. **MILTON.**

TAYLORING BUSINESS.
ABNER TABER,
INFORMS all those who incline
to favour him with their employment,
that he now carries on the above business,
in the shop of Mr. Nicholas Jeffroy, lately oc-
cupied by Mr. Thomas, No. 127, Thames-
Street; where strict attention will be given
to their commands.
Newport, May 10, 1805.

TO BE SOLD,
THAT Valuable FARM, on the South-
end of the Island of Providence, containing
five hundred and thirty acres of Land, with the
Dwelling-House, Barn, Crib, and other buildings
thereon standing:—The above Farm will be sold
in whole, or divided, as may best suit the purchaser
or purchasers:—For further particulars and terms
apply to
JAMES ROBINSON,
At Newport.
May 24, 1805.

DR. HALL'S NEW-INVENTED
ITCH SOLUTION;
WHICH effectually cures the ITCH, and all
other eruptions on the skin, such as Salt-
Rheum, Ring-Worms, Pimples, Freckles, Tan, Sun-
burns, &c.
Whoever wishes to be cured of that disagree-
able disorder called the Itch, may do it with all
safety, without any trouble or disagreeable smell,
in twenty-four hours, by applying this liquid to
the parts affected a few times. This Solution will
be found a safe, certain, and convenient remedy,
at home or on a journey, without the risk of
grease, the fœtch of sulphur, or poison of mercury.
Price for 2 oz. vials, 50 cents.
FOR SALE, BY
ISAC THOMPSON,
Of New-London.
The above may also be had, at the Drug
and Medicine Store of **JAMES TAYLOR**, No.
148, Thames-Street, Newport.
July 12, 1805.

PAPER-HANGINGS AND BORDERS.

Just Received, and for Sale, at the Office of
the Newport Mercury.
AN additional assortment of the above
articles, comprising a number of new and
elegant Patterns, all of which will be sold as
cheap, if not cheaper, than can be purchased else-
where.
Newport, May 3, 1805.

POINT HOTEL.
The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of
Newport, and the public in general,
THAT he has opened a Hotel in that large, and
elegant three story white House situated on
the Point, No. 9, Washington-Street, a little south
of the Point-Ferry. This part of the town is well
known to be, by far, the most pleasant in Newport,
and it being, at present, a little remote from the
centre of business, may best suit those who may
wish to live retired; where they may rest assured
of being accommodated to their satisfaction, by their
most obedient and very humble servant,
WILLIAM ROBERTS.
Newport, July 19, 1805

THE Subscriber having been duly ap-
pointed administrator on the estate of his
Father, **CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN**, late of New-
port, in the State of Rhode-Island, merchant, de-
ceased, and having given bond according to law,
for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby re-
posed in him, requests all persons who are indebt-
ed to said estate to make immediate payment; and
all those who have any demands against it, to ex-
hibit them to him.
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, Adm'r.
Newport, June 21, 1805.

NEW AUCTION STORE.

THE subscribers having provided themselves
with a suitable and convenient Store, No.
95, Thames-Street, corner of Market-Square, to
commence the Auction and Commission business,
take this method of soliciting the kind patronage
of their friends and the public in general, flatter-
ing themselves that their steady attention to the
interests of such as will entrust them with the sale
of their Goods and Effects, will merit the continu-
ance of their favours.
SAMUEL & JOSHUA LOPEZ.
Newport, June 28, 1805.

JOHN BOURS,
AT THE SIGN OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE,
HAVING lately made an addition to his
former assortment of GOODS, thanks his
friends, and old customers, for favours received,
and again invites them to make trial of the cheap-
ness of many articles called for at this season—
particularly white and black cotton Cambricks, of
different widths and quality—Mullins of most
kinds—superfine and middling black Navy Blue—
London brown, and mixed Broadcloths and Caffi-
meres—cotton Cambrics, with as general a va-
riety, and as low as to be found in any shop in
Newport.
July 5, 1804.

Just Received, and for Sale, by
GARDNER & DEAN,
THIRTY Hogheads New-England Rum.
20 Casks Madeira Wine.
Pipes Brandy.
6 Hogheads Tobacco.
25 Barrels Beef.
2 Casks patent Shot.
1 Bale Senna.
25 Bales India white and coloured Goods.
6 Trunks printed Calicoes.
1 Do. Cambric Mullin.
2 Casks Bandannas.
1 Do. Perfumers.
1 Trunk Umbrellas.
2 Boxes thread Laces.
2 Do. Linens.
With a great Variety of other Goods, which
will be sold very low for Cash, or approved credit.
Auctions to be continued regularly on Tuesdays
and Fridays, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
Newport, May 17, 1805.

STEPHEN DEBLOIS
INFORMS his customers and others, he
has just received, per the Ship Pomona, from
London, via New-York, an additional assortment
of Hardware and other Goods, which, with his
former, makes a very large and extensive assort-
ment; which he is selling on the most reasonable
terms; amongst which are, a large assortment of
coloured Threads, sewing Silk, silk Twist, &c. &c.
Newport, July 12, 1805.

THE Subscribers being appointed, by the
Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Port-
smouth, commissioners to receive and examine the
claims of the creditors to the estate of **Elizabeth**
Hoffman, late of said Portsmouth, Widow, de-
ceased, represented Insolvent.—Notify all persons
having any demands against said estate, to exhibit
the same to either of the subscribers, at our respec-
tive dwellings, within six months from the date
hereof, that being the time allowed by said court.
—No accounts will be allowed, unless properly
authenticated.

HENRY LAWTON.
ROBERT DENNIS jun. } Com'rs.
All persons indebted to said estate, are requested
to make immediate payment to
WILLIAM DEDRICK, Adm'r.
Portsmouth, July 8, 1805.

From the FREDERICKTOWN HERALD. THIRD PARTIES.

FROM the north and the south, the east
and the west, the middle and the ex-
tremes, through the "wide spread" Arena
of whole states, the dell of the forest, and
the little lurking holes of counties and vil-
lages, the spirit of democratic diffidence is
every where manifested in loudest yells or
sullen growling, in the violence of declared
"opugnation" or the snarl of secret discon-
tent. Of this spectacle the most distinguish-
ed theatres at present seem to be the great
"litter states" of New-York and Pennsyl-
vania, where all is the rage and uproar of
strife and division between quondam friends
disputing about the spoils of their associated
wickedness, and invoking to their unhallowed
work the aid of the virtuous and wife whom
they have robbed and maligned, now to
ascertain between them the degrees of
their guilt and the respective rewards of
their iniquity.—But ought the rational tra-
veller, captive in the hands of banditti, rise
up to assist any fellows of the horde against
their brethren, or make common cause with
any part amidst their conflicting crimes,
when nothing of relief to himself or benefit
to society is promised or can sensibly be ex-
pected, let whatever may be the event.

In New-York, Dewitt Clinton and his
partisans through the engines of Cleeveham's
"Watch-Tower," are thundering war into
the ears of governor Lewis and the general
assembly, denouncing the one as an apoc-
ryphal, and a majority of the other as venal
traitors to their party, and profligate crea-
tures of bribery, ready to sell and to barter
their trust, their consciences and their oaths
to the highest bidder in the market. This
description of one set of democrats by an-
other set of democrats may be true, and
it is natural; and it may serve to confirm
federal opinion and verify federal prediction.
—But further than this what is it to the
federalists whether "genuine republicans,"
"real republicans," "little band," or any other
livery shall attract "the deluded multitude,"
so long as the multitude remain deluded?
What matters it to the federalists, who have
sense and honor, under what name fools and
knaves may choose to disguise themselves, or
under what change of form or term of re-
proach, they may continue to prevail or be-
come "lords of the ascendant," so long as
their nature continues unaltered and unal-
terable?—Surely in New-York at least we
may rely that fatal experience has cured all
true patriots of that chimera of vain im-
agination, and will forever more deter them
from following again that baleful meteor
of third party union, whose last disparaging
gleam was reflected from the fell weapon of
the murderer, when glowing with the ma-
lice of disappointed pursuit, he turned and
"struck" to the heart the hope and the
pride of our land—"the foremost man of
all this world."

In Pennsylvania, of what consequence
is it to good and reflecting men, whether
their tyrants call themselves "Friends to
the people" or Constitutional republicans.
If the Federalists deem it worth while to
exert themselves to prevent the paper of
their constitution from being rent asunder
by Irish fury goading on German blind-
ness, if they think to retard a convulsion,
which perhaps in the course of things must
yet break forth to astonish the people into
their senses, let them do it without descend-
ing to be instruments in the hands of either
side, when of both sides they see themselves
almost equally the common mark of out-
rage and detraction. Even the virulence
of Duane's Aurora has never much exceed-
ed that of M'Kean's triumphant address to
the rabble of the Northern Liberties.
Even Simon Snyder, acting under Duane
and Leib could find few Federalists to per-
secute, over whom M'Kean, Dallas, and
Tench Coxe have not already exercised that
power.—Let who will be Governor, fede-
ralists will still be subjects, subjects too
forever considered in a state of rebellion or
conspiracy.—For it is observable that at this
very time, when the ruling powers in Pennsylv-
ania are inviting in fact the assistance of the
Federalists to quell the "malcontents," they
are in their public addresses still almost as
abusive of Federal men and measures, and
in their outward show affect nearly as much
repugnance as the "Malcontents" "Clod-
hoppers" or "Clodpoles" on the other side.
It is not a liberal league, a combination of
principle and talents to "save a sinking
land," which these folks wish; but it is a
temporary and cringing service into which
they would fawn and flatter for the pur-

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CLARKE BLISS, Executor.
Newport, July 26, 1805.

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At the Store of Isaac & Joseph Austin. WE the subscribers being requested, and fully empowered, to sell the goods in said store, take this method to assure our friends and the public, that we have lowered the price of all the imported piece goods six cents on the dollar, for the sake of raising money in order that the creditors may have their pay as soon as may be; all their goods, and money due them, being assigned to us for that purpose, those indebted to said Co. or to either of them, are requested to make payment without being further called upon, and those to whom they are indebted are desired to exhibit their accounts, in order that we may more fully know the state of their affairs.

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SAMUEL THURSTON,
Newport, 7th mo. 23d, 1805.

FOR SALE,

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ELIZABETH HADWEN, Exec'x.
BENJAMIN HADWEN, Exec'r.
Newport, 26th of 10th Mon. 1804.

FOR SALE,

A BAY HORSE and CHAISE.—Likewise a Pair of black Carriage HORSES.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.
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HAS FOR SALE, On the most reasonable Terms. A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mastic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

JOHN SHEARMAN

Respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general,

THAT he has removed from his late place of residence, to No. 133, Thames-Street, opposite Messrs. Gardner and Dean's Auction-Store; where he has for Sale, as usual, Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c. as cheap as Ever.

Newport, May 31, 1805.

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HOT-PRESSED English Letter-Paper, of a superior Quality, and common Do. for Sale at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

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WILLIAM ENGS.

Newport, Nov. 6, 1804.

COME AND SEE.

INGRAINED CARPETS, &c.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

HAS JUST RECEIVED, A QUANTITY of Elegant Ingrained Carpeting—laced Cambrics—Calicoes—Broadcloths and Laced cambric Shawls—India tambour'd Mullin, &c. &c.—All of which, for Cash, will be sold very cheap
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TAYLORING BUSINESS.

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Whoever wishes to be cured of that disagreeable disorder called the Itch, may do it with all safety, without any trouble or disagreeable smell, in twenty-four hours, by applying this liquid to the parts affected a few times. This Solution will be found a safe, certain, and convenient remedy, at home or on a journey, without the risk of greafe, the fench of sulphur, or poison of mercury. Price for 2 oz. vials, 50 cents.

FOR SALE, BY

ISAAC THOMPSON,

Of New-London.

The above may also be had, at the Drug and Medicine Store of JAMES TAYLOR, No. 148, Thames-Street, Newport.
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SAMUEL & JOSHUA LOPEZ.
Newport, June 28, 1805.

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AT THE SIGN OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE, HAVING lately made an addition to his former assortment of GOODS, thanks his friends, and old customers, for favours received, and again invites them to make trial of the cheapness of many articles called for at this season—particularly white and black cotton Cambricks, of different widths and quality—Mullins of most kinds—superfine and middling black Navy Blue—London brown, and mixed Broadcloths and Cassettes—cotton Cassettes, with as general a variety, and as low as to be found in any shop in Newport.
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With a great Variety of other Goods, which will be sold very low for Cash, or approved credit. Auctions to be continued regularly on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 2 o'clock, A. M.
Newport, May 17, 1805.

STEPHEN DEBLOIS

INFORMS his customers and others, he has just received, per the Ship Pomona, from London, via New-York, an additional assortment of Hardware and other Goods, which, with his former, makes a very large and extensive assortment; which he is selling on the most reasonable terms; amongst which are, a large assortment of coloured Threads, sewing Silk, silk Twist, &c. &c.
Newport, July 12, 1805.

THE Subscribers being appointed, by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Portsmouth, commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Elizabeth Jeffman, late of said Portsmouth, Widow, deceased, represented Insolvent.—Notify all persons having any demands against said estate, to exhibit the same to either of the subscribers, at our respective dwellings, within six months from the date hereof, that being the time allowed by said court.—No accounts will be allowed, unless properly authenticated.

HENRY LAWTON, } Com'rs.
ROBERT DENNIS jun. }

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

WILLIAM DEDRICK, Adm'r.
Portsmouth, July 8, 1805.

From the FREDERICKTOWN HERALD.

THIRD PARTIES.

FROM the north and the south, the east and the west, the middle and the extremes, through the "wide spread" Arena of whole states, the dell of the forest, and the little lurking holes of counties and villages, the spirit of democratic diffention is every where manifested in loudest yells or sullen growling, in the violence of declared "oppgnation" or the snarl of secret discontent. Of this spectacle the most distinguished theatres at present seem to be the great "litter states" of New-York and Pennsylvania, where all is the rage and uproar of strife and division between quondam friends disputing about the spoils of their associated wickedness, and invoking to their unhallowed work the aid of the virtuous and wise whom they have robbed and maligned, now to ascertain between them the degrees of their guilt and the respective rewards of their iniquity.—But ought the rational traveller, captive in the hands of banditti, rise up to assist any fellows of the horde against their brethren, or make common cause with any part amidst their conflicting crimes, when nothing of relief to himself or benefit to society is promised or can sensibly be expected, let whatever may be the event.

In New-York, Dewitt Clinton, and his partizans through the engines of Cheetam's "Watch-Tower," are thundering war into the ears of governor Lewis and the general assembly, denouncing the one as an apostate, and a majority of the other as venal traitors to their party, and profligate creatures of bribery, ready to sell and to barter their trust, their consciences and their oaths to the highest bidder in the market. This description of one set of democrats by another set of democrats may be true, and it is natural; and it may serve to confirm federal opinion and verify federal prediction.—But further than this what is it to the federalists whether "genuine republicans," "real republicans," "little band," or any other livery shall attract "the deluded multitude," so long as the multitude remain deluded? What matters it to the federalists, who have sense and honor, under what name fools and knaves may choose to disguise themselves, or under what change of form or term of reproach, they may continue to prevail or become "lords of the ascendant," so long as their nature continues unaltered and unalterable?—Surely in New-York at least we may rely that fatal experience has cured all true patriots of that chimerical vain imagination, and will forever more deter them from following again that baleful meteor of third party union, whose last disparaging gleam was reflected from the fell weapon of the murderer, when glowing with the malice of disappointed pursuit, he turned and "struck" to the heart the hope and the pride of our land—"the foremost man of all this world."

In Pennsylvania, of what consequence is it to good and reflecting men, whether their tyrants call themselves "Friends to the people" or Constitutional republicans." If the Federalists deem it worth while to exert themselves to prevent the paper of their constitution from being rent asunder by Irish fury goading on German blindness, if they think to retard a convulsion, which perhaps in the course of things must yet break forth to astonish the people into their senses, let them do it without descending to be instruments in the hands of either side, when of both sides they see themselves almost equally the common mark of outrage and detraction. Even the virulence of Duane's Aurora has never much exceeded that of M'Kean's triumphant address to the rabble of the Northern Liberties. Even Simon Snyder, acting under Duane and Leib could find few Federalists to persecute, over whom M'Kean, Dallas, and Trench Coxe have not already exercised that power.—Let who will be Governor, federalists will still be subjects, subjects too forever considered in a state of rebellion or conspiracy.—For it is observable that at this very time, when the ruling powers in Pennsylvania are inviting in fact the assistance of the Federalists to quell the "malcontents," they are in their public addresses still almost as abusive of Federal men and measures, and in their outward show affect nearly as much repugnance as the "Malcontents" "Clodhoppers" or "Clodpoles" on the other side. It is not a liberal league, a combination of principle and talents to "save a sinking land," which these folks wish; but it is a temporary and crouching service into which they would frighten our friends for the pur-

pose of preferring to themselves power ill-gotten and evilly used.

"I had rather be a dog, and bay the moon,
Than such a Roman."

Time will not admit us to express ourselves fully on this subject: It is a subject highly fertile and interesting. The leading idea with which we are impressed, and which would mean to impress, is, that we are all too much inclined to deceive ourselves or be duped by our enemies; that too much is expected by Federalists from the quarrels and ruptures between the democrats, that, although these differences are every day taking place according to prophecy, we are yet to see any permanent good or safety resulting from them; and that with fallacious and short sighted views on this head the integrity of the country is in danger of contamination, or with loss of all "outward visible body," of "sinking into naught" by abandoning its proper dignified course of armed neutrality.

From the WILMINGTON MIRROR.

A CAVE.

MR. WILSON,

THE following brief description of a cave vulgarly called the "Devil's Hole," lying in Durham township, Buck's county, Pennsylvania, and about fifty miles north of Philadelphia, may not perhaps be unacceptable to some of your readers.—The observations were made August 5th and October 12th, of the year 1802. It certainly ranks among the natural curiosities of this country, and deserves greater publicity than that which has been given it by historians. Should some naturalist have recourse to the place, survey the cave, and give an authentic, minute, ample and animated account of it to the world, he would do no more than his duty.

The entrance into this grotto is about one hundred yards west of the Delaware river; and from one hundred and fifty to two hundred north, from the point of land at the confluence of Durham creek and said river. The height of the eminence, enclosing the cavity, is from two hundred to two hundred and thirty feet above the level of the circumjacent land.—From the pathway of the entrance to the top of the rock above, the measurement is upwards of forty feet.—Three or four persons may easily enter abreast; but no more, as the mouth, though wide enough, for admitting a great number is rendered inaccessible by a ledge of rocks running partly across. The cave is naturally divided into three grand apartments, out of each of which into the other, the descent is steep, caused also, by rocks prominent and jutting. After a descent of about thirty feet, the first apartment, or chamber, displays its greatest height and width, of which it is not an easy matter to form a true estimate, on account of the irregularities in the vault, occasioned by deep interstices, and low dependent stone. A faint idea of its dimensions may, however, be formed from the following statement:

An Average.		
	Length, in ft.	Width, in ft.
First apartment,	90	33
Second do.	98	40
Third do.	93	16
Length of the whole cave to the water's edge at the bottom.	279	
Breadth of the water	20	
Total,	299	

October 12. In the open air the thermometer stood at 64°, at the partition between the first and second apartments it descended to 59°, which it preserved throughout the whole of the innermost chamber.

August 5th. The thermometer was very differently affected by the enveloped air, standing then, in the open, at 78°, and at the lower end of the first chamber at 54°, but at the farther end of the lowermost rose to 63°.

To account for the rising of the mercury at the bottom, I cannot concede to the hypothesis of either Mr. Bayle or Dr. Goldsmith, but must venture a conjecture of my own.

It is found by experience, that, in mines of great depth, the air, for a considerable space in the descent, grows colder, but afterwards is felt to be of a warmer temperature increasing proportionably with the depth.—Mr. Bayle accounts for this by alleging "magazines of fire to be near the centre of the earth, which communicate their heat to the neighbouring regions"—but Goldsmith ascribes it to other causes: "In some mines (says he) the composition of the earth all around is of such a nature, that, upon the admission of water, or air, it frequently becomes hot, and often bursts out into eruptions. Besides this, as the external air cannot readily reach the bottom, or be renewed there, an observable heat is perceived below, without the necessity of recurring to the central heat for an explanation."

In the instance of the mercury rising at the bottom of the cave, it is presumed, that the air, being perceived warmer, originated from neither of the above causes, but from the heat of a numerous party who had been there a considerable time with lights, before

the thermometer was applied. The depth is not great enough to reach Bayle's central fire; nor are there any evidences of Goldsmith's chemical operation between the air and mineral substances.

On some parts of the vault is a white parget somewhat chrysalized: and is probably a petresfaction, composed of water exuded through the rock, and calcareous matter.—It is by the assistance of a hammer, easily severed from the stone to which it adheres: some of it by the fingers. Over other parts of the arch there is another kind of incrustation, dark in colour. This has the appearance of moss upon a tree, but as hard as the rock itself; and over it water is continually trickling.—The rock encompassing the cavern is entirely limestone, through which in many places, there is a perpetual percolation of water.

By a supposition, the descent, in a right line, forms an angle of 40° with the horizon.

At the bottom is a basin of excellent water, which measured twenty feet to the place where it came into contact with the rock terminating the cave as far as it has been, or can be, yet explored. Beyond the meeting of the rock and water there is a conduit running farther into the earth than could be measured with a long pole; and is, undoubtedly continued, though it may ramify into many subordinate channels before it advances to the beds of the river and creek.—The many springs on the verges; the proportionable rising and falling of the water, contained in the cavern, with the flowing of the waters in the river and creek, demonstrate their connection; and prove the surface of the one to be on a level with the other.—When there is a high fresh in the river, the lowest chamber is nearly filled.

At the partition between the first and second apartments a small branch of the cave, thirty two feet in length, takes a course in an easterly direction, and so wide as to permit in some places two persons to pass.—From this branch are two others, still smaller, the one extending twenty-two feet north, the other fourteen south; and, in width, admitting one person.

How was it formed?

Is a question which impresses itself upon every visitant possessed of a reflecting mind. Conjecture alone can advance any thing like an answer. Goldsmith, after describing the most remarkable cave in England, and that most famous grotto in Antiparos, supposes them to have been occasioned by currents of water. His reasoning on this topic appears at least to the writer, compatible with truth. About two miles south of this cave, is a range of mountains indescribably higher than the lofty mound, encircling the abyss. This ridge extends from Pennsylvania into the Jerseys, and might in an early stage of the world, and before an interruption of its continuity had been made by a current, or any other cause, have served as a dam to a body of water forming a lake. In this lake a hillock of sand or earth may have been collected by a particular fluctuation of the waters; and in the ravages of time, when a current had intersected the mountain, lowering it with the channel, left extent, forsaken by waters.—Thus formed, the mound may have been more permeable in its centre than sides and covering; of course, reduced there to a higher state of fluidity; which fluid parts would be easily carried off by the flux and reflux of the waters.—In miniature, this is fully illustrated in the currents of rivulets. Now on such a principle, an excavation would gradually be effected in time, in the progress of which petresfaction may have taken place on the remaining parts, continuing its operations until it had consolidated the whole into a rocky mass.

It is evident, the waters have for ages incomputable, continued their course through this passage as the whole vault exhibits the same marks of being washed, as those stones do, that are seen on the sea shore, and exposed to the influence of tides.

Permit it that a contemplative mind may be worked up to any extreme degree of amazement with the scene that presents itself from the lower end of the anti-chamber!

At first a solitary gloom impresses the spectator; while a ray of light makes its way among the indentures of the ingulphing rock, faintly touching the sides and roof of the lower abyss, but just so as to display the awful grandeur of the scenery. Another opening is perceived leading into a still lower region where light appears to have, comparatively speaking, no dominion. A sound made above, is reverberating and dying away below, as if it was in an unfathomable deep. There also, is an amazing contrast of light and darkness, the one strikes terror, the other creates joy. However although darkness in a natural sense is fancied to be an instrument of misery, yet it is a consoling reflection to know in a spiritual sense that light and darkness, as well as heat and cold, height and depth are but relative terms; and that with that BEING, who is the author of nature, there is neither the one nor the other—all are alike to him, who

"Lives thro' all life, extends thro' all extent,
Spreads undivided, operates unspent;
To him, no high, no low, no great, no small,
He fills, he bounds, connects and equals all."

A VISITANT.

BY THE MAIL.

GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH, JULY 13, 1805.

BY Capt. Chadwick, of the schooner Hannah, arrived here yesterday from St. Mary's, we have been favored with an account of an engagement which took place on Saturday last, at Rose-Bluff between a schooner fitted out by the Cambrian frigate, Capt. Boreford, for the purpose of cutting out from their moorings on the Spanish shore, two prizes, and the privateer which captured them. The schooner fitted out by the British frigate, was captured by her from the French about two weeks since, after a chase of 12 hours, between Charleston and Tibee Bar, mounting eighteen 9 pounders, and carrying 110 men.—She appeared abreast off St. Mary's at 3 o'clock, and came to—and at 4 got under weigh again, and sailed up the river to commence the attack, which took place about 5. The engagement lasted near an hour, when three boats were manned by the British schooner to board the privateer, which they effected, and retook the ship, brig and privateer. The English had four men killed and ten wounded. The Lieutenant received a shot through his jaw and in one of his thighs, but was not thought in a dangerous state. On the part of the Spaniards five were killed, and fifteen made prisoners, the remainder jumped overboard and swam to the shore. Among the former, were Capt. Hooper, the commander of the privateer, and Capt. John Randolph, late of this city.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, JULY 13.

Extract of a letter from Savannah, dated the 11th inst.

"The British frigate Cambrian chased into the River St. Mary's the privateer that took the ship Two-Friends, Capt. M'Neil, and afterwards sent in her boats and captured her, and with the privateer took possession of the two English prizes lying in the river, and carried them all off together."

We are informed that the above prizes, have been sold in Savannah for 12,000 dollars.

NEW YORK.

NEW-YORK, JULY 29.

American Captives in Tripoli.—A letter from Jonathan Cowdery, Esq. Surgeon, of the late frigate Philadelphia, now a captive in Tripoli, to Dr. Mitchell, dated 24th November, 1804, says:—"The Bashaw has taken me from the prison where my fellow officers are confined, and ordered me to attend his sick slaves, who are principally Neapolitans, negroes, and our unfortunate crew. Some of the latter I this morning saw chained to a cart loaded with stones, which they were dragging through the town to repair the fortifications. They complain much of hunger, cold, and hard labor, and the lash of the whip. I confess I never saw any thing that wounded my feelings equal to the sight of those poor fellows. I have liberty to walk in the town, but am attended by a Turk who is loaded with weapons of war. I am not allowed to visit any of the fortifications nor any of the foreign consuls. Capt. Bainbridge's endeavors to relieve the wants of his crew are often countermanded by our new masters. Five of our countrymen have turned turks, and five have paid their last debt to nature. Diarrhoea and Dysentery have often appeared among our crew, but on a free use of Carbonate of Soda (Natron) which is found in abundance in this country, and often white washing the walls of the prison with lime where they sleep, it soon disappears. Our crew are now very healthy."

During the several attacks upon this town by our Squadron under the command of Commodore Preble, many Turks were killed and wounded, and several men much burnt by the explosion of their own powder. I had an opportunity of seeing their method of curing burns in particular, many of which extended over the whole body. The Bashaw has all of his wounded brought to an apartment in the castle where he visits them and makes them a present of ten dollars each. He then orders his surgeons and mamlukes to dress their wounds; he often affixes with his own hands; The mamlukes are his body guards; the Marabouts are employed to expel evil spirits and make intercession with Mahomet their prophet, for their recovery. Those that were burnt, were first anointed with honey, carefully preserving the skin as much as possible, and keeping the parts exposed to the air.—They then sprinkle the ulcered parts, if any, with a fine powder of white-lead, (Cernise); this is repeated at short intervals until a scab is formed that is carefully preserved until a cure is accomplished, which is remarkably soon.

"I hope and expect that in due time my country will honorably and to the astonishment of Barbarians and tyrants, liberate us from the chains of slavery, and restore us to our native land, that happy land the thoughts of which is healing balm to our souls in our miserable bondage."

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD JULY 31 1805.

In consequence of the prevalence of a malignant fever at New-Haven, the Superior Court that was there sitting, rose before the expiration of the usual term of its session; and the College Students had leave of absence.—As usual in such cases, the alarm that has gone abroad much exceeds the truth of facts, an accurate statement whereof has been given in the following:

At a Meeting of the Civil Authority and Selectmen of New Haven, July 24 1805.

MANY exaggerated accounts of the prevalence of a malignant fever, in this city, having been circulated in the country, we think it our duty to state, That no more than four persons have died this season with a disease supposed to be malignant. To give the public a correct state of facts, a weekly report of cases will be published.—The names of the persons who have died, are, Sally Hood, Samuel Burney, Susan Dixon, and Jeremiah Townsend.

Signed by Order,

HENRY DAGGETT, Chairman.

By very late intelligence from New-Haven we learn, that there have been there no new cases of disease or death, and that the few sick, are on the recovery.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, July 27.

The Fleets.—The tip-toe expectations of pithy and sanguinary deeds in the West-India seas by the rival fleets of Great-Britain and France, have passed off in disappointment.—The tale of warlike operations is no longer heard from that quarter. The floating castles of both the contending parties have quitted the low latitudes; and where we shall next hear of their arrival is matter of guess-work only.

It appears by a sea-account, received at Salem, that the combined fleet was spoken at sea, the 28th June (23 days after it left Martinico,) the latitude and longitude could not be ascertained.—It was then standing E. S. E.—Circumstances and calculations make it probable, that it had then made two thirds of its passage to France. The English fleet under Lord Nelson has not been heard of since it left Antigua.

July 30.

FROM THE WEST-INDIES.

Mr. Thayer, just arrived from the West-Indies, informs, that he left Guadaloupe the 2d inst. (the latest arrival from that quarter) at which time none of the English prizes reported to have been taken by the combined fleet and sold, had arrived there or at Martinico:—Nor had any correct accounts of their having been burnt reached that Island. Some of the officers and crews of the vessels taken had arrived at Guadaloupe; and they reported, that the vessels captured, 15 in number, had been sent off under convoy of two frigates. The non-arrival of these prizes at Guadaloupe, was generally attributed to their having been fallen in with by Lord Nelson, and captured.

Mr. T. was informed by one of the French officers, that when they left France, they supposed their destination was the East-Indies, and they had on board passengers for that quarter of the globe.

The troops which embarked at Guadaloupe, were all re-landed before the combined fleet quitted the West-Indies.

Captain Williams from Guadaloupe mentions the general report in the West-Indies that the French fleet, when in the West-India latitudes, had only three days start of Lord Nelson.—His opinion, however, is, that the French can outfall the English.

FROM EUROPE.

On Thursday night last arrived at New-York, the ship Logan, Capt. Bunker, from Liverpool, and furnished Liverpool papers to the 8th ult. and London to the 6th. Our previous accounts from the British capital were to the 3d.

On the 4th of June dispatches were received from Lord Keith, who commands the fleet off Boulogne. They state the increased preparation of the enemy at that place.—Letters from British Officers express a belief that the invading flotilla will soon attempt to leave the harbour. On the 2d of June upwards of 70 of the French craft were observed outside of the pier, but sufficiently near to be protected by the batteries. It was reported that Bonaparte arrived at Boulogne that day.

The British have considered it expedient to increase the naval force near the coast, and orders have been given for collecting a fleet of 14 sail of the line in the Downs; and the North Sea fleet, which had just returned to port, was to form a part of it. It is probable this fleet is to be kept in readiness to aid in the pursuit of any Squadron of the enemy's ships which may get to sea.

It appears that the Dutch fleet at the Texel have been left at liberty to leave their moorings.

Lord Gardner's fleet before Brest, has been augmented to 28 sail of the line. It appears probable Admiral Collingwood's fleet, which was reported to be destined to the West-Indies, has joined the Channel Fleet, and increased its numbers as stated. The knowledge of the departure of Lord Nelson in pursuit of Admiral Villeneuve, rendering it unnecessary for this Squadron to follow its original destination. The present strength

pose of preserving to themselves power ill-gotten and evilly used.

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Than such a Roman."

Time will not admit us to express ourselves fully on this subject: It is a subject highly fertile and interesting. The leading idea with which we are impressed, and which would mean to impress, is, that we are all too much inclined to deceive ourselves or be duped by our enemies; that too much is expected by Federalists from the quarrels and ruptures between the democrats, that, although these differences are every day taking place according to prophecy, we are yet to see any permanent good or safety resulting from them; and that with fallacious and short sighted views on this head the integrity of the country is in danger of contamination, or with loss of all "outward visible body," of "linking into naught" by abandoning its proper dignified course of armed neutrality.

From the WILMINGTON MIRROR.

A CAVE.

Mr. Wilson,
THE following brief description of a cave vulgarly called the "Devil's Hole," lying in Durham township, Buck's county, Pennsylvania, and about fifty miles north of Philadelphia, may not perhaps be unacceptable to some of your readers.—The observations were made August 5th and October 12th, of the year 1802. It certainly ranks among the natural curiosities of this country, and deserves greater publicity than that which has been given it by historians. Should some naturalist have recourse to the place, survey the cave, and give an authentic, minute, ample and animated account of it to the world, he would do no more than his duty.

The entrance into this grotto is about one hundred yards west of the Delaware river; and from one hundred and fifty to two hundred north, from the point of land at the confluence of Durham creek and said river. The height of the eminence, enclosing the cavity, is from two hundred to two hundred and thirty feet above the level of the circumjacent land.—From the pathway of the entrance to the top of the rock above, the measurement is upwards of forty feet.—Three or four persons may easily enter abreast; but no more, as the mouth, though wide enough, for admitting a great number, is rendered inaccessible by a ledge of rocks running partly across. The cave is naturally divided into three grand apartments, out of each of which into the other, the descent is steep, caused also, by rocks prominent and jutting. After a descent of about thirty feet, the first apartment, or chamber, displays its greatest height and width, of which it is not an easy matter to form a true estimate, on account of the irregularities in the vault, occasioned by deep interstices, and low dependent stone. A faint idea of its dimensions may, however, be formed from the following statement:

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By a supposition, the descent, in a right line, forms an angle of 40° with the horizon.

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A VISITANT.

BY THE MAILS.

GEORGIA,

SAVANNAH, JULY 13, 1805.

BY Capt. Chadwick, of the schooner Hannah, arrived here yesterday from St. Mary's, we have been favored with an account of an engagement which took place on Saturday last, at Rose-Bluff between a schooner fitted out by the Cambrian frigate, Capt. Beresford, for the purpose of cutting out from their moorings on the Spanish shore, two prizes, and the privateer which captured them. The schooner fitted out by the British frigate, was captured by her from the French about two weeks since, after a chase of 22 hours, between Charleston and Tibee Bar, mounting eighteen 9 pounders, and carrying 110 men.—She appeared abreast off St. Mary's at 3 o'clock, and came to—and at 4 got under weigh again, and sailed up the river to commence the attack, which took place about 5. The engagement lasted near an hour, when three boats were manned by the British schooner to board the privateer, which they effected, and retook the ship, brig and privateer. The English had four men killed and ten wounded. The Lieutenant received a shot through his jaw and in one of his thighs, but was not thought in a dangerous state. On the part of the Spaniards five were killed, and fifteen made prisoners, the remainder jumped overboard and swam to the shore. Among the former, were Capt. Hooper, the commander of the privateer, and Capt. John Randolph, late of this city.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, JULY 13.

Extract of a letter from Savannah, dated the 11th inst.

"The British frigate Cambrian chased into the River St. Mary's the privateer that took the ship Two-Friends, Capt. M'Neil, and afterwards sent in her boats and captured her, and with the privateer took possession of the two English prizes lying in the river, and carried them all off together."

We are informed that the above prizes, have been sold in Savannah for 12,000 dollars.

NEW YORK.

NEW-YORK, JULY 29.

American Captives in Tripoli.—A letter from Jonathan Cowdery, Esq. Surgeon, of the late frigate Philadelphia, now a captive in Tripoli, to Dr. Mitchell, dated 24th November, 1804, says:—"The Bashaw has taken me from the prison where my fellow officers are confined, and ordered me to attend his sick slaves, who are principally Neapolitans, negroes, and our unfortunate crew. Some of the latter I this morning saw chained to a cart loaded with stones, which they were dragging through the town to repair the fortifications. They complain much of hunger, cold, and hard labor, and the lash of the whip. I confess I never saw any thing that wounded my feelings equal to the sight of those poor fellows. I have liberty to walk in the town, but am attended by a Turk who is loaded with weapons of war. I am not allowed to visit any of the fortifications nor any of the foreign consuls. Capt. Bainbridge's endeavors to relieve the wants of his crew are often countermanded by our new masters. Five of our countrymen have turned turks, and five have paid their last debt to nature. Diarrhoea and Dysentery have often appeared among our crew, but on a free use of Carbonate of Soda (Natron) which is found in abundance in this country, and often white washing the walls of the prison with lime where they sleep, it soon disappears. Our crew are now very healthy."

During the several attacks upon this town by our squadron under the command of Commodore Preble, many Turks were killed and wounded, and several men much burnt by the explosion of their own powder. I had an opportunity of seeing their method of curing burns in particular, many of which extended over the whole body. The Bashaw has all of his wounded brought to an apartment in the castle where he visits them and makes them a present of ten dollars each. He then orders his surgeons and mamlukes to dress their wounds; he often assists with his own hands; The mamlukes are his body guards; the Marabouts are employed to expel evil spirits and make intercession with Mahomet their prophet, for their recovery. Those that were burnt, were first anointed with honey, carefully preserving the skin as much as possible, and keeping the parts exposed to the air.—They then sprinkle the ulcered parts, if any, with a fine powder of white-lead, (Cernse); this is repeated at short intervals until a scab is formed that is carefully preserved until a cure is accomplished, which is remarkably soon.

"I hope and expect that in due time my country will honorably and to the astonishment of Barbarians and tyrants, liberate us from the chains of slavery, and restore us to our native land, that happy land the thoughts of which is healing balm to our souls in our miserable bondage."

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD JULY 31 1805.

In consequence of the prevalence of a malignant fever at New-Haven, the Superior Court that was there sitting, rose before the expiration of the usual term of its session; and the College Students had leave of absence.—As usual in such cases, the alarm that has gone abroad much exceeds the truth of facts, an accurate statement whereof has been given in the following:

At a Meeting of the Civil Authority and Selectmen of New Haven, July 24 1805.

MANY exaggerated accounts of the prevalence of a malignant fever, in this city, having been circulated in the country, we think it our duty to state, That no more than four persons have died this season with a disease supposed to be malignant. To give the public a correct state of facts, a weekly report of cases will be published.—The names of the persons who have died, are, Sally Hood, Samuel Barney, Susan Dixon, and Jeremiah Townsend.

Signed by Order,

HENRY DAGGETT, Chairman.

By very late intelligence from New-Haven we learn, that there have been there no new cases of disease or death, and that the few sick, are on the recovery.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, July 27.

The Fleets.—The tip-toe expectations of pithy and sanguinary deeds in the West-India seas by the rival fleets of Great-Britain and France, have passed off in disappointment.—The tale of warlike operations is no longer heard from that quarter. The floating castles of both the contending parties have quitted the low latitudes; and where we shall next hear of their arrival is matter of guess-work only.

It appears by a sea-account, received at Salem, that the combined fleet was spoken at sea, the 28th June (23 days after it left Martinico,) the latitude and longitude could not be ascertained.—It was then standing E. S. E.—Circumstances and calculations make it probable, that it had then made two thirds of its passage to France. The English fleet under Lord Nelson has not been heard of since it left Antigua.

July 30.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

Mr. Thayer, just arrived from the West-Indies, informs, that he left Guadaloupe the 2d inst. (the latest arrival from that quarter) at which time none of the English prizes reported to have been taken by the combined fleet and sold, had arrived there but at Martinico:—Nor had any correct accounts of their having been burnt reached that Island. Some of the officers and crews of the vessels taken had arrived at Guadaloupe; and they reported, that the vessels captured, 15 in number, had been sent off under convoy of two frigates. The non-arrival of these prizes at Guadaloupe, was generally attributed to their having been fallen in with by Lord Nelson, and re-captured.

Mr. T. was informed by one of the French officers, that when they left France, they supposed their destination was the East-Indies, and they had on board passengers for that quarter of the globe.

The troops which embarked at Guadaloupe, were all re-landed before the combined fleet quitted the West-Indies.

Captain Williams from Guadaloupe mentions the general report in the West-Indies that the French fleet, when in the West-India latitudes, had only three days start of Lord Nelson.—His opinion, however, is, that the French can outfall the English.

FROM EUROPE.

On Thursday night last arrived at New-York, the ship Logan, Capt. Bunker, from Liverpool, and furnished Liverpool papers to the 8th ult. and London to the 6th. Our previous accounts from the British capital were to the 3d.

On the 4th of June dispatches were received from Lord Keith, who commands the fleet off Boulogne. They state the increased preparation of the enemy at that place.—Letters from British Officers express a belief that the invading flotilla will soon attempt to leave the harbour. On the 2d of June upwards of 70 of the French craft were observed outside of the pier, but sufficiently near to be protected by the batteries. It was reported that Bonaparte arrived at Boulogne that day.

The British have considered it expedient to increase the naval force near the coast, and orders have been given for collecting a fleet of 14 sail of the line in the Downs; and the North Sea fleet, which had just returned to port, was to form a part of it. It is probable this fleet is to be kept in readiness to aid in the pursuit of any squadron of the enemy's ships which may get to sea.

It appears that the Dutch fleet at the Texel have been left at liberty to leave their moorings.

Lord Gardner's fleet before Brest, has been augmented to 28 sail of the line. It appears probable Admiral Collingwood's fleet, which was reported to be destined to the West-Indies, has joined the Channel Fleet, and increased its numbers as stated. The knowledge of the departure of Lord Nelson in pursuit of Admiral Villeneuve, rendering it unnecessary for this squadron to follow its original destination. The present strength

of Admiral Gardner, will enable him to spare a considerable detachment on an emergency. The fleet were safe in port on the 2d of June, and from the number of ships opposed to them, would find it difficult to escape from port even with considerable assistance from the sea, which some persons have imagined Bonaparte intended they should have.

Orders have been given for a very strong Squadron to watch the motions of the Rochefort fleet; and that some fast-sailing vessels are to be stationed to give the earliest notice of their putting to sea again, which government has reason to believe they will soon attempt to do.

No account of Nelson's or the Combined Fleets had been received in England. The prevailing opinion was, that the latter were destined to take care of the Cape-of-Good-Hope for the Dutch, and of the Brazils for the Portuguese. It was even reported the former had been ceded to France, and the latter promised to Spain.

An article from Stockholm, Sweden, May 23, says, "it is understood here, that the treaty between this country, Russia and England, is finally concluded."

In the English papers there is not the slightest mention of any rumours favourable to peace.

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Indian War.—A letter from Detroit, dated June 24, mentions the probability of a war between the Sack, Ojowas and Ojage Indians, and that it was likely the United States would be involved, and complains of the defenceless state of that place.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, August 3, 1805.

On Thursday evening last, agreeably to request, an excellent and well adapted discourse was delivered by the Rev. WILLIAM PATTEN, at his Meeting-House, before the "Female Benevolent Society," of this town, to a crowded and attentive audience, from Ecclesiastes xv. 9. "Two are better than one; because they have a good reward for their labour."—The several pieces of sacred music, appropriate to the service, were performed in a manner highly honorable to the choir, who had proffered their attendance on the benevolent occasion.—The sum collected to promote the views of this charitable Institution, was SEVENTY-SIX DOLLARS.—The appearance of twenty-five female children, who are at present under the care and guidance of the Society, was a sight highly gratifying to every benevolent mind.

NAVAL PROTECTION.

The depredations lately committed on American commerce, by a few French and Spanish privateers, almost within our own harbors, has justly excited much indignation in all those, who feel that high sense of national honor, which constitutes at once a nation's security and its glory. On this subject, so interesting both to our interest and our feelings, in a national point of view, all parties, we should have imagined, would have united in expressions of resentment. Still however, there are some disposed either to palliate the measure, or by representing it as trivial and unimportant, to induce the country to pass it over in silence. It is not difficult to discover the policy of this conduct, in those who have adopted it. They find it necessary either to prevent an inquiry into the causes of these depredations, or to shield government from the charge of pusillanimity in not preventing or punishing them. This immediately involves the inquiry, why have we not a maritime force, sufficient at least to protect our coasts from pillage and insult, and why was our rising navy sacrificed or suffered to decay? On this subject, their opponents are bound in justice to the federalists to acknowledge, that they have ever been consistent in their wishes and declarations, under all administrations.

In alluding to different papers, all in the interest of Mr. Jefferson and his friends, it will appear that various modes are adopted to resist the just and necessary inference that in this instance, government has been criminally inattentive to the true interests of the country, or have pushed their parsimonious policy far beyond the boundaries, where prudence and judgment should have limited it. They say these are small private French armed vessels, acting in this instance, without the authority or consent, and probably without the knowledge of the French government. If this is the case, we need be under no apprehension of another evil, with which we have been threatened from the same quarter, which is, involving ourselves in hostilities with France. The government of France is certainly not bound

to espouse the quarrels of all the piratical bucaniers who speak their language, and perhaps sail under their flag. If therefore we have a small naval force ready to make immediate reprisals on these piratical vessels, the French government, so far from making it the pretext for a rupture with the United States, would at once not only perceive the wisdom and policy, but acknowledge the justice and propriety of the measure. The opinion that merely possessing the means of fighting, would probably draw us into hostilities, is not only cowardly and pusillanimous, but false and erroneous. The alternative then is simply this—If depredations by French privateers are not authorized by the government of France, it is certainly a very easy thing for a government like ours, to resist the encroachments of a few contemptible picaroons, which infest our shores. If, on the contrary, these things are authorized, or even connived at by the French government, the sooner we make general reprisals and adopt vigorous measures the better. It then they should choose to do us ample and immediate justice, as they probably would, our object would be completely effected, and the country placed in an honorable, dignified and secure position. If however they should refuse this, it would be convincing evidence, that hostilities were not only justifiable, but have become expedient and necessary, inasmuch as open enmity is ever to be preferred to treacherous friendship. But we are told from the same quarter, that equal injuries and indignities are heaped on us by English cruizers. This is a sort of *argumentum ad hominem* intended to confound and shut the mouths of federalists.—The contrivance however, in this instance, completely fails, and what is worse, returns with double force "to plague the inventor." Is it for the upholders and admirers of administration to say, that because we are wantonly abused by one power, that we be so with impunity by another? Will they represent our commerce to be a mere shuttlecock, liable to be bandied about by all the belligerent powers who choose to sport with it? They seem to imagine poor America in the situation of a clown, *bustled* by a crowd of bullies. If one give him a blow on one side, to be sure it destroys his balance; if another honors him with a similar salute on the other, it merely restores him to an erect, and truly manly and dignified position. But in this instance, the friends of Mr. Jefferson are more officious than discerning.—The fact is, their clamours against English depredations, were commenced at a time, when the reins of government were in the hands of federalists; and such is the force of habit, and so little are they accustomed to reflection, that they still continue them, even though they reflect dishonor and disgrace on their own party.—*Boston Gazette.*

General Health.—The rich blessing of Health appears from our latest papers, to be continued to the inhabitants of the Southern States. No epidemics have broken out in any of the cities; and no alarm (excepting in two instances) has arisen, to obscure the prospect of general Health. In the towns of New-Haven and Providence, there have been several sudden deaths, attended with symptoms of such malignancy, as to create serious apprehensions; but it is believed the disease will not spread; and that these towns will be restored to their wonted health, without experiencing any further mortality than is usual at this season of the year.

Notwithstanding the long period of dry and hot weather with which this town has been visited, we are happy to say, that in no former year, at this season, have its inhabitants enjoyed better health than at present.—No particular disease prevails; and we are authorized to assert that there is not a person dangerously sick, in the town.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability, in New-York, to his friend in this town, dated July 24, 1805.

"New-York was never more healthy at this season of the year, than it is at present, and remarkably so, considering the late unusually hot weather. Our Board of Health know not of a single case of malignant fever in the city."

Extract of a letter from Providence, dated August 1, 1805.

"The state of the fever in this town is rather more favourable than on Saturday last.—There have no new cases occurred, and the part of the town where it appeared, being evacuated, and vessels removed, hopes are entertained of checking its further progress. 3 persons have died—3 are in a state of convalescence—5 only are sick including confirmed and doubtful cases.—The disease is reported to have originated with three labourers, who had been employed in pumping bilge-water from a vessel recently arrived from the West-Indies."

Louisiana Salt Mountain—melted!—A letter from the Hon. SETH HUNT, Secretary to the government of Upper Louisiana, received at Bolton, mentions that "The story of the salt mountain has no foundation in truth." Thus ends the salt mountain romance; and with it, we hope, that torrent of democratic abuse which has been poured

on the federal party, for presuming to doubt its existence.

Effects of Lightning.—At Georgetown, (Delaware) on the 10th ult., the Court-House was struck by lightning and considerably injured. It being court-day, a great number of people were assembled in the Court-House, a Dr. Wolfe was killed, and six other persons stunned and shockingly burnt.

Col. Lyon has made a contract with the Secretary of the Navy, for building two Gun-Boats, in Kentucky.

The President of the United States has left Washington city, on a visit to Monticello.

DIED.—In this town, on Friday evening, the 26th ult., after a long and lingering illness, in the 46th year of his age, JOSEPH WISEMAN, Esq. Vice-Consul from his Catholic Majesty, the King of Spain, to the State of Rhode-Island.

Mr. WISEMAN was a native of Ireland, but educated in Spain, and during a residence of nine years, in Newport, a correctness and faithfulness in discharging the duties of his office, marked his public, as did his urbanity and pleasing manners his private character, and gained him general esteem—a widow and three children lament an irreparable loss.

The number of very respectable citizens, who attended his funeral, on the Sunday evening following, evinced the sense they entertained of his worth, while living, and their regret at his death.

—On Saturday morning last, the 27th of July, after languishing several months, with a pulmonary disorder, in the 31st year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH WOOD, wife of Capt. Peleg Wood jun. and eldest daughter of the late Oliver R. Warner, Esq. of this town.—A lady possessed of every qualification requisite, not only to ensure happiness to herself, but to conciliate and retain the warmest affection of a husband—a parent a child, and a friend, with the firmest attachment of her numerous connections and acquaintance—of course her death is most sincerely lamented by them all.

To a CORRESPONDENT.
"CINCINNATUS," is informed, that his valuable Communication, came too late for this day's Mercury; it shall, however, have a conspicuous place in our next.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport August 2.

ENTERED,	From
Brig Hope, Lyon,	Liverpool
Sloop Two-Sisters, Clark,	New-York
Huntress, Earl,	Ditto
CLEARED,	For
Sloop Eagle, Clark,	Africa
Fame, Justin,	New-York
Brig Polly, Tripp,	Barbadoes
Sloop Sally, Brown,	New-York

Rhode-Island Bridge Company.

THIS Company will meet (by adjournment) on Monday next, 3 o'clock, P.M. at the State-House in Newport; when directors for the ensuing year will be chosen, and other important business, postponed from the last meeting, will be taken into consideration.

B. HAZARD, Clerk.
Newport, August 2, 1805.

SALES AT AUCTION.

On MONDAY the 5th Instant, at 10 o'clock, A.M. will be sold, without Reserve, at SAMUEL & JOSHUA LOPEZ'S Auction-Room,

A FEW Pair of the most Elegant Prints ever sold under the Hammer in Newport—engraved by the celebrated Bortolozzo, and a few Landscapes by the famous Norland—the Battle of Bunker's-Hill, with a number of other subjects.

Also several hogheads and barrels of new Rum, with a variety of Dry Goods, &c. &c.
Newport, August 2, 1805.

Washington Academy Lottery.

THE drawing of this lottery will positively commence on the first day of October next, and continue from day to day until completed.

By order of the Managers,
DANIEL E. UPDIKE, Sec'y.
Washington Academy.
North-Kingstown, August 1, 1805.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY.

THE Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees of Washington Academy, will be held at the Academy on Wednesday the 28th inst. at 10 o'clock, A.M. agreeable to the charter of incorporation.—A general attendance is earnestly requested.

DANIEL E. UPDIKE, Sec'y.
N. B. The examination and public exercises of the Students will take place in the afternoon.
Washington Academy,
North-Kingstown, August 1, 1805.

Just Received,
And for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury,

A FEW Rolls of Frosted English PAPER-HANGINGS, (truly elegant) with suitable Borders.
July 19, 1805.

Theatre, Newport.

MR. HARPER respectfully acquaints the Friends and Patrons of the Theatre, that in consequence of Mr. HODGKINSON'S intention of passing a fortnight in Newport, he will during that period perform 6 Evenings, the first of which will commence on

On Wednesday Evening next, the 7th of August,

When will be presented the celebrated Comedy of
THE WONDER,
A WOMAN KEEPS A SECRET.

Don Felix, Mr. Hodgkinson.
(Other characters in Bills.)

To which will be added, the Musical Entertainment of the

AGREEABLE SURPRISE.

Lingo, Mr. Hodgkinson,

(Other characters in bills.)

Tickets and Places for the Boxes, may be taken at the Theatre, on the days of Performance, from 10 o'clock till 1, and from 2 o'clock till 10 P.M. Boxes 1 Dollar, Pit 50 Cents, Gallery 25 Cents. Doors opened at 7, and the curtain drawn up precisely at 8 o'clock.

SALES AT AUCTION.

On MONDAY next, at 9 o'clock, A.M. will be sold on Mr. Robert Stevens's Wharfs ONE hundred and fifty wt. of excellent Gun-Powder—1 ton of Shot, different kinds—4 wooden Six Pounders, with carriages complete—4 iron Ditto, with carriages, and Worm-Springs, &c.—One Arm-Chest, with 6-mitters and balls—2 coils of twice-laid Rope—14 boarding Pikes, &c. SAMUEL & JOSHUA LOPEZ, Auctioneers.
Newport, August 2, 1805.

Now landing from the Brig Hope, and for sale By JOSEPH LYON,

At his Wharf, FOUR thousand bushels of Liverpool Salt, Eighty Crates of Liverpool assorted Ware, Six Chaldrons of good Coal.
He has also for sale, A quantity of Pitch and Tar.
Newport, August 2, 1805.

FOR CHARLESTON (S.C.)

THE Schooner VENUS, STEPHEN BARKER, Master, will sail in five or six days.—For freight or passage apply to the master on board at Stevens's wharf, or to

AARON DYRE.

Newport, August 1, 1805.

District of Rhode-Island, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the twenty-ninth day of July, in the thirtieth year of the Independence of the United States of America, ELIZABETH HOPKINS, of the said district, Widow, hath deposited in this Office, the title of a book, the right whereof she claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit, "Sketches of the life of the late Rev. SAMUEL HOPKINS, D. D. Pastor of the first Congregational Church in Newport, written by himself, interspersed with marginal notes from his private diary: to which is added, a dialogue, by the same hand, on the nature and extent of true christian submission; also, a few addresses to professing christians, clothed by Dr. Hart's sermon at his funeral: with an introduction to the whole, by the Editor." In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intitled, "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned;" and also to an act intitled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving and etching historical and other prints."

EDMUND T. ELLERY,
Clerk of the District Court for Rhode-Island District.
A true copy of Record, Attest,
EDMUND T. ELLERY, Clerk.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, Newport, ss. } Clerk's Office of the Supreme Judicial Court, August 1st 1805.

WHEREAS William White, of Newport, in the county of Newport, Blacksmith, hath this day filed in said office his certain petition, the prayer of which (for reasons therein specified) is, that the bonds of marriage subsisting between him and his wife Elizabeth White may be dissolved, and a decree of divorce promulgated: This, therefore, is to give notice, to her the said Elizabeth, and to whomsoever else it doth concern, that they appear (if they should see fit) before the Honorable the Justices of said Supreme Judicial Court, at the term thereof which is to be holden of Newport within and for the county of Newport, on the fourth Monday of the present August, to shew cause (if any they have) why the prayer of his petition ought not be granted.

PAUL M. MUMFORD, Clerk.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, Newport ss. } Clerk's Office of the Supreme Judicial Court, July 18th, A. D. 1805.

WHEREAS Joseph Huntington, of Newport, in the county of Newport, Mariner, hath this day filed in said office the ads and doings of the Honorable the General Assembly of said State, at their session holden in June A. D. 1805, in his behalf, granting him the benefit of the act entitled, "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors," made and passed in the year 1756:—Notice, therefore, is hereby given to the creditors of the said Joseph, that they appear (if they see fit) before the Hon. the Judges of said Supreme Judicial Court at the term thereof to be holden at said Newport, in and for said county of Newport, on the fourth Monday of August next, then and there to nominate commissioners to receive an assignment of the estate of him the said Joseph.

PAUL M. MUMFORD, Clerk.

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The depredations lately committed on American commerce, by a few French and Spanish privateers, almost within our own harbors, has justly excited much indignation in all those, who feel that high sense of national honor, which constitutes at once a nation's security and its glory. On this subject, so interesting both to our interest and our feelings, in a national point of view, all parties, we should have imagined, would have united in expressions of resentment. Still however, there are some disposed either to palliate the measure, or by representing it as trivial and unimportant, to induce the country to pass it over in silence. It is not difficult to discover the policy of this conduct, in those who have adopted it. They find it necessary either to prevent an inquiry into the causes of these depredations, or to shield government from the charge of pusillanimity in not preventing or punishing them. This immediately involves the inquiry, why have we not a maritime force, sufficient at least to protect our coasts from pillage and insult, and why are our rising navy sacrificed or suffered to decay? On this subject, their opponents are bound in justice to the federalists to acknowledge, that they have ever been consistent in their wishes and declarations, under all administrations.

In alluding to different papers, all in the interest of Mr. Jefferson and his friends, it will appear that various modes are adopted to resist the just and necessary inference that in this instance, government has been criminally inattentive to the true interests of the country, or have pushed their paragonous policy far beyond the boundaries, where prudence and judgment should have limited it. They say these are small private French armed vessels, acting in this instance, without the authority or consent, and probably without the knowledge of the French government. If this is the case, we need be under no apprehension of another evil, with which we have been threatened from the same quarter, which is, involving ourselves in hostilities with France. The government of France is certainly not bound

to espouse the quarrels of all the piratical bucaniers who speak their language, and perhaps sail under their flag. If therefore we have a small naval force ready to make immediate reprisals on these piratical vessels, the French government, so far from making it the pretext for a rupture with the United States, would at once not only perceive the wisdom and policy, but acknowledge the justice and propriety of the measure. The opinion that merely possessing the means of fighting, would probably draw us into hostilities, is not only cowardly and pusillanimous, but false and erroneous. The alternative then is simply this—If depredations by French privateers are not authorized by the government of France, it is certainly a very easy thing for a government like ours, to resist the encroachments of a few contemptible picaroons, which infest our shores. If, on the contrary, these things are authorized, or even connived at by the French government, the sooner we make general reprisals and adopt vigorous measures the better. If then they should choose to do us ample and immediate justice, as they probably would, our object would be completely effected, and the country placed in an honorable, dignified and secure position. If however they should refuse this, it would be convincing evidence, that hostilities were not only justifiable, but have become expedient and necessary, inasmuch as open enmity is ever to be preferred to treacherous friendship. But we are told from the same quarter, that equal injuries and indignities are heaped on us by English cruisers. This is a sort of *argumentum ad hominem* intended to confound and shut the mouths of federalists. The contrivance however, in this instance, completely fails, and what is worse, returns with double force "to plague the inventor." Is it for the upholders and admirers of administration to say, that because we are wantonly abused by one power, that we be so with impunity by another? Will they represent our commerce to be a mere shuttlecock, liable to be bandied about by all the belligerent powers who choose to sport with it? They seem to imagine poor America in the situation of a clown, *bustled* by a crowd of bullies. If one give him a blow on one side, to be sure it destroys his balance; if another honors him with a similar salute on the other, it merely restores him to an erect, and truly manly and dignified position. But in this instance, the friends of Mr. Jefferson are more officious than discerning. The fact is, their clamours against English depredations, were commenced at a time, when the reins of government were in the hands of federalists; and such is the force of habit, and so little are they accustomed to reflection, that they still continue them, even though they reflect dishonor and disgrace on their own party.—*Boston Gazette.*

General Health.—The rich blessing of Health appears from our latest papers, to be continued to the inhabitants of the Southern States. No epidemics have broken out in any of the cities; and no alarm (excepting in two instances) has arisen, to obscure the prospect of general Health. In the towns of New-Haven and Providence, there have been several sudden deaths, attended with symptoms of such malignancy, as to create serious apprehensions; but it is believed the disease will not spread; and that these towns will be restored to their wonted health, without experiencing any further mortality than is usual at this season of the year.

Notwithstanding the long period of dry and hot weather with which this town has been visited, we are happy to say, that in no former year, at this season, have its inhabitants enjoyed better health than at present. No particular disease prevails; and we are authorized to assert that there is not a person dangerously sick, in the town.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability, in New-York, to his friend in this town, dated July 24 1805.

"New-York was never more healthy at this season of the year, than it is at present, and remarkably so, considering the late unusually hot weather. Our Board of Health know not of a single case of malignant fever in the city."

Extract of a letter from Providence, dated August 1, 1805.

"The state of the fever in this town is rather more favourable than on Saturday last. There have no new cases occurred, and the part of the town where it appeared, being evacuated, and vessels removed, hopes are entertained of checking its further progress. 3 persons have died—3 are in a state of convalescence—5 only are sick including confirmed and doubtful cases. The disease is reported to have originated with three labourers, who had been employed in pumping bilge-water from a vessel recently arrived from the West-Indies."

Louisiana Salt Mountain—melted!—A letter from the Hon. SETH HUNT, Secretary to the government of Upper Louisiana, received at Bolton, mentions that "The story of the salt mountain has no foundation in truth." Thus ends the salt mountain romance; and with it, we hope, that torrent of democratic abuse which has been poured

on the federal party, for presuming to doubt its existence.

Effects of Lightning.—At Georgetown, (Delaware) on the 10th ult. the Court-House was struck by lightning and considerably injured. It being court-day, a great number of people were assembled in the Court-House, a Dr. Wolfe was killed, and six other persons stunned and shockingly burnt.

Col. Lyon has made a contract with the Secretary of the Navy, for building two Gun-Boats, in Kentucky.

The President of the United States has left Washington city, on a visit to Monticello.

DIED.—In this town, on Friday evening, the 26th ult. after a long and lingering illness, in the 46th year of his age, JOSEPH WISEMAN, Esq. Vice-Consul from his Catholic Majesty, the King of Spain, to the State of Rhode-Island.

Mr. WISEMAN was a native of Ireland, but educated in Spain, and during a residence of nine years, in Newport, a correctness and faithfulness in discharging the duties of his office, marked his public, as did his urbanity and pleasing manners his private character, and gained him general esteem—a widow and three children lament an irreparable loss.

The number of very respectable citizens, who attended his funeral, on the Sunday evening following, evinced the sense they entertained of his worth, while living, and their regret at his death.

On Saturday morning last, the 27th of July, after languishing several months, with a pulmonary disorder, in the 31st year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH WOOD, wife of Capt. Peleg Wood jun. and eldest daughter of the late Oliver R. Warner, Esq. of this town.—A lady possessed of every qualification requisite, not only to ensure happiness to herself, but to conciliate and retain the warmest affection of a husband—a parent a child, and a friend, with the firmest attachment of her numerous connections and acquaintance—of course her death is most sincerely lamented by them all.

To a CORRESPONDENT.
"CINCINNATUS," is informed, that his valuable Communication, came too late for this day's Mercury; it shall, however, have a conspicuous place in our next.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of NEWPORT August 2.
ENTERED, From
Brig Hope, Lyon, Liverpool
Sloop Two-Sisters, Clark, New-York
Huntress, Earl, Ditto
CLEARED, For
Sloop Eagle, Clark, Africa
Fame, Justin, New-York
Brig Polly, Tripp, Barbadoes
Sloop Sally, Brown, New-York

Rhode-Island Bridge Company.
THIS Company will meet (by adjournment) on Monday next, 3 o'clock, P. M. at the State-House in Newport; when directors for the ensuing year will be chosen, and other important business, postponed from the last meeting, will be taken into consideration.
B. HAZARD, Clerk.
Newport, August 2, 1805.

SALES AT AUCTION.
On MONDAY the 5th Instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. will be Sold, without Reserve, at SAMUEL & JOSHUA LOPEZ'S Auction-Room,
A FEW Pair of the most Elegant Prints ever sold under the Hammer in Newport—engraved by the celebrated Bortolozzo, and a few Landscapes by the famous Norland—the Battle of Bunker's-Hill, with a number of other subjects.
Also several hogheads and barrels of new Rum, with a variety of Dry Goods, &c. &c.
Newport, August 2, 1805.

Washington Academy Lottery.
THE drawing of this lottery will positively commence on the first day of October next, and continue from day to day until completed.
By order of the Managers,
DANIEL E. UPDIKE, Sec'y.
Washington Academy.
North-Kingstown, August 1, 1805.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY.
THE Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees of Washington Academy, will be held at the Academy on Wednesday the 28th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. agreeable to the charter of incorporation.—A general attendance is earnestly requested.
DANIEL E. UPDIKE, Sec'y.
N. B. The examination and public exercises of the students will take place in the afternoon.
Washington Academy,
North-Kingstown, August 1, 1805.

Just Received,
And for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury,
A FEW Rolls of Frosted English PAPER-HANGINGS, (truly elegant) with suitable Borders.
July 19, 1805.

Theatre, Newport.

MR. HARPER respectfully acquaints the Friends and Patrons of the Theatre, that in consequence of Mr. HODGKINSON's intention of passing a fortnight in Newport, he will during that period perform 6 Evenings, the first of which will commence on

On Wednesday Evening next, the 7th of August,

When will be presented the celebrated Comedy of
THE WONDER,
A WOMAN KEEPS A SECRET.
Don Felix, Mr. Hodgkinson.
(Other characters in Bills.)

To which will be added, the Musical Entertainment of the

AGREEABLE SURPRISE.

Lingo, Mr. Hodgkinson,
(Other characters in bills.)
Tickets and Places for the Boxes, may be taken at the Theatre, on the days of Performance, from 10 o'clock till 1, and from 2 o'clock till 10 P. M. Boxes 1 Dollar, Pit 50 Cents, Gallery 25 Cents. Doors opened at 7, and the curtain drawn up precisely at 8 o'clock.

SALES AT AUCTION.

On MONDAY next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. will be Sold on Mr. Robert Stevens's Wharf, ONE hundred and fifty wt. of excellent Gun-Powder—1 ton of Shot, different kinds—4 wooden Six Pounders, with carriages complete—4 iron Ditto, with carriages, and Worm-Springs, &c.—One Arm-Chest, with 600 bullets and balls—2 coils of twice-laid Rope—14 boarding Pikes, &c.
SAMUEL & JOSHUA LOPEZ, Auctioneers.
Newport, August 2, 1805.

Now landing from the Brig Hope, and for sale By JOSEPH LYON,
At his Wharf.
FOUR thousand bushels of Liverpool Salt, Eighty Crates of Liverpool assorted Ware, Six Chaldrons of good Coal.
He has also for sale, A quantity of Pitch and Tar.
Newport, August 2, 1805.

FOR CHARLESTON (S. C.)
THE Schooner VENUS, STEPHEN BARKER, Master, will sail in five or six days.—For freight or passage apply to the master on board at Stevens's wharf, or to
AARON DYRE.
Newport, August 1, 1805.

District of Rhode-Island, to wit:
BE it remembered, that on the twenty-ninth day of July, in the thirtieth year of the Independence of the United States of America, ELIZABETH HOPKINS, of the said district, Widow, hath deposited in this Office, the title of a book, the right whereof she claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit, "Sketches of the life of the late Rev. SAMUEL HOPKINS, D. D. Pastor of the first Congregational Church in Newport, written by himself; interspersed with marginal notes from his private diary: to which is added, a dialogue, by the same hand, on the nature and extent of true christian submission; also, a serious address to professing christians, clothed by Dr. Hart's sermon at his funeral: with an introduction to the whole, by the Editor." In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intitled, "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned," and also to an act intitled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving and etching historical and other prints."
EDMUND T. ELLERY,
Clerk of the District Court for Rhode-Island District.
A true copy of Record, Attest,
EDMUND T. ELLERY, Clerk.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.
Newport, ss: } Clerk's Office of the Supreme Judicial Court, August 1st 1805.

WHEREAS William White, of Newport, in the county of Newport, Blacksmith, hath this day filed in said office his certain petition, the prayer of which (for reasons therein specified) is, that the bonds of marriage subsisting between him and his wife Elizabeth White may be dissolved, and a decree of divorce promulgated: This, therefore, is to give notice, to her the said Elizabeth, and to whomsoever else it doth concern, that they appear (if they should see fit) before the Honorable the Justices of said Supreme Judicial Court, at the term thereof which is to be holden of Newport within and for the county of Newport, on the fourth Monday of the present August, to shew cause (if any they have) why the prayer of his petition ought not be granted.
PAUL M. MUMFORD, Clerk.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.
Newport ss: } Clerk's Office of the Supreme Judicial Court, July 18th, A. D. 1805.

WHEREAS Joseph Huntington, of Newport, in the county of Newport, Mariner, hath this day filed in said office the ads and doings of the Honorable the General Assembly of said state, at their session holden in June A. D. 1805, in his behalf, granting him the benefit of the act entitled, "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors," made and passed in the year 1756:—Notice therefore, is hereby given to the creditors of the said Joseph, that they appear (if they see fit) before the Hon. the Judges of said Supreme Judicial Court at the term thereof to be holden at said Newport, in and for said county of Newport, on the fourth Monday of August next, then and there to nominate commissioners to receive an assignment of the estate of him the said Joseph.

PAUL M. MUMFORD, Clerk.

POETRY.

From a LONDON PAPER.

ADDRESS OF A FELON TO HIS CHILD, ON THE MORNING OF HIS EXECUTION.

WRITTEN BY MRS. OPIE.

And respectfully inscribed to the London Philanthropic Society.

POOR BABE, that thro' this darksome grate
Survey'st yon crowd with curious eye,
If thou wouldst learn why thus they wait—
Know, 'tis to see **THY FATHER DIE!**

To see how I that death shall bear
They deem for crimes like mine most fit;
Crimes urg'd by want, which many there
Were never tempted to commit!

A death, sweet innocent, for which
Thou'lt be, alas, one day revild;
For with my guilt the rude of speech
Too often will reproach my **CHILD!**

Poor outcast, whither canst thou turn?—
Thy future fate adds pangs to mine:
I must my own offences mourn,
And fear, devoted babe, for **thine!**

For all thou canst from me receive
Is but a legacy of shame;
And shouldst thou up to manhood live,
Thou'lt learn to curse **THY FATHER'S NAME!**

But while my guilt's to thee unknown,
Come let me press thee to my breast,
Thou treasure without crime—my son—
Thou only wealth I'er possess'd!

Thou pledge of pure and faithful love,
Image of one I still deplore;
Yet now her death a blessing proves—
She lives not, to behold this hour!

But from my arms, ah, wherefore fly?
Why do I court thy kiss in vain?
Whence spring those tears; what means that cry?
Ah me!—thou fear'st my clanking chain!

'Till now I felt not all its weight;
But soon they'll come my limbs to free:—
When I am summon'd to my fate,
My arms unchain'd may close on thee!

Then welcome, bitter hour of death;
Thou'lt be of some keen pangs beguild;
For, e'er I yield my forfeit breath,
I closely may embrace my child!

And see, they come to take me hence!
My injur'd precious boy, adieu!
O, cruel world, for my offence
Wilt thou this child with horror view?

Ah, yes:—with me his hopes must die;
For who will take him to their care?—
The prudent e'en his sight will fly,
Left, with my blood, my guilt he share!

And soon to vice and misery driven,
Unknown, or else disdain'd by worth;
Untaught, my child, the way to heaven,
Thou'lt yet be deem'd unfit for earth!

What words are these, that to my soul
A feeling like delight impart?
That fear and agony controul,
And bind an almost broken heart?

They say a gen'rous few have join'd
(The pride of these enlighten'd times,)
Poor outcast, orphan babes to find,
And save them from their parent's crimes!

To them instruction's page they ope,
Teach them to toil for honest fame,
And by their own good actions hope
To wipe away their parent's shame.

Blest men, a dying culprit's prayer
Now seeks for you the heav'nly throne;
For making thus our babes your care,
May heav'n reward you in your own!

SATURDAY'S MONITOR.

No. XLIII.

To aid the cause of Virtue and Religion.

On the pleasures of Reflection.

THAT the enjoyments of the understanding exceed the pleasures of sense, is a truth confessed by all who are capable of exerting the faculties of thinking in their full vigor. But by these pleasures are generally understood sublime contemplations on subjects of science and abstruse disquisition; contemplations which can only be the result of uncommon powers, and extraordinary efforts.

But there are intellectual pleasures of another kind, to the enjoyment of which, neither great abilities nor learning are required. These are no other than the pleasures of reflection, which are open to the illiterate mechanic, as well as to the sage philosopher, and constitute some of the sweetest satisfactions of human life.

There are few who have not felt pleasing sensations arising from a retrospective view of the first period of their lives. To recollect the puerile amusements, the petty anxieties, and the eager pursuits of childhood, is a task in which we all delight. It is common to observe, that on no subject do men dwell with such pleasures, as the boyish tricks and wanton pranks which they practised at school. The hoary head looks back with a smile of complacency, mixed with regret, on the season when health glowed on the cheek, when lively spirits warmed the heart, and when toil string the nerves with vigor.

Cicero has remarked, that events the most disagreeable, during their immediate influence, give an exquisite satisfaction when their consequences have ceased; and Eneas solaces his companions, under the hardships they endured, with the consideration, that the remembrance of their sufferings would one day give them satisfaction. That these sentiments are just, is well known to those who have enjoyed the conversation of the soldier. Battles, skirmishes, and sieges, at which, perhaps, he trembled during the action, furnish him with topics of conversation, and sources of pleasure for the remainder of his life.

Reflection is the properest employment, and the sweetest satisfaction, in a rational old age. Destitute of strength and vigor necessary for bodily exertions, and furnished with observations by experience, the old man finds his chief employment, and his greatest pleasure, to consist in wandering in imagination over past scenes of delight, in recounting the adventures of his youth, the vicissitudes of human life, and the public events to which he is proud of having been an eye witness.—Of so exalted a nature are these enjoyments, that theologists have not hesitated to assert, that to recollect a well spent life, is to anticipate the bliss of a future existence.

The professors of philosophy, who will be acknowledged to have understood the nature of true and substantial pleasure better than the busy, the gay, and the dissipated, have ever shown a predilection for privacy and solitude. No other cause have they assigned for their conduct in forsaking society, than that the noise and hurry of the world is incompatible with the exertion of calm reason, and dispassionate reflection. The apophthegm of that ancient who said, "he was never less alone than when by himself," is not to be considered merely as an epigrammatic turn. In vain was it to pursue philosophy in the faburra—he was only to be courted, with success, in the sequestered shade of rural retirement.

Were the powers of reflection by habit, mankind would at all times be able to derive a pleasure from their own breasts, as rational as it is exalted. To the attainment of this happiness, a strict adherence to the rules of virtue is necessary; for let it be remembered, that none can feel the pleasures of reflection who do not enjoy the peace of innocence.

ELAM'S VILLAGE BRIDGE LOTTERY, IN NORTH-KINGSTOWN.

CLASS THE FIRST.

SCHEME of a Lottery, granted by the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode-Island, &c. at the session thereof, holden in June, 1803, for raising the sum of One Thousand Dollars, to be appropriated to building a Bridge across the Salt-water creek, connecting Elam's Village with Wickford, in North-Kingstown. The subscribers being appointed Managers, and having given bonds as the law directs, present to the Public the following **SCHEME**:

Prizes.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1 of 100 is 100		
2 50 are 100		
3 25 50		
10 8 80		
10 5 50		
20 4 80		
50 3 150		
395 2 790		

200 Dollars for the benefit
of the Lottery,

200

1600 Tickets, at One Dollar, are 1600

The Prizes subject to no Deduction.

Prize Tickets of Two Dollars each, to be entitled to Two Tickets in the Second Class.

From the great Advantages to the Public, which the above Lottery is calculated to effect; and the encouragement promised by the liberal part of the community, we are authorized confidently to anticipate to rapid a sale of the Tickets, as to enable us to commence drawing said Lottery in a few Weeks.

PETER PHILLIPS,
GEORGE THOMAS,
WILLIAM G. SHAW. } Directors.
North-Kingstown, June 28th, 1805.

The following persons are appointed to sell Tickets, viz.

Jacob Richardson, Post-master, and William R. Wilder, in Newport; Daniel E. Updike, Post-master, and Thomas Rumrell, in Wickford; William Wilkinson, in Providence; Nathaniel Phillips, Post-master, Warren; John G. Mawney, Post-master, East-Greenwich; Paul Rhodes, Post-master, Westerly; James Helme, South-Kingstown.

TICKETS in the above Lottery, may also be had at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

NEW LUMBER YARD.

THE subscribers inform the public, That they have opened a Lumber Yard at their Wharf on the Point, under the firm of Barlow, Chace, and Clarke; where they will furnish Lumber of every description on the most reasonable terms, either by large or small quantities, for cash or approved credit.

JESSE BARLOW,
BENJAMIN CHACE,
GEORGE CLARKE, jun.
Newport, May 3, 1805.

MEIN & ROGERS,

NO. 77, THAMES-STREET.

Have just Received, and for SALE,
FORRY Hogsheads Jamaica Rum.
3 pipes Cognac Brandy.
12 quarter-casks 1st quality Sherry Wine.
21 casks fresh Malaga Raisins.
10 chestsouchong Tea.
4 chests Hyson-skin do.
6 half-chests Bohea do.
1 chest Young-hyson do.
10 casks London Porter.
2 casks Capers.
1 bale Cloves.
2 casks Olive Oil.
1 do. Ketchup.
4 boxes Muscatel Raisins.
A constant supply of Flour.
Also—As usual, an extensive Assortment of Groceries, at Wholesale and Retail.
Newport, April 12, 1805.

THE Subscriber being appointed Administrator on the estate of Capt. RICHARD UPDIKE, late of North-Kingstown, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment; and all persons who have demands against said estate, to present the same for adjustment to
DANIEL E. UPDIKE, Adm'r.
Wickford, March 19, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THE Lime-Rock FARM situated within one mile of the town of Newport, containing 130 acres of choice Land, with a good dwelling-house, barn, crib, chaise-house and other out-houses thereon in good repair; perhaps there is no situation in the United States where an elegant building may be erected, that will command so extensive and beautiful a prospect as on this Farm—An opportunity now offers itself for the man of fortune to accommodate himself with an estate, suited either to business or pleasure, surpassing almost any other in New-England.—Any person wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Nicholas Taylor, Esq. or to
JOHN A. COLLINS.
Newport, April 12, 1805.

Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,
At No. 118, Thames-Street,

have for SALE,

LINSEED OIL boiled or unboiled.
Best London White-Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting; Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead; Patent Yellow.
Verdigrise; Prussian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Letharge; White Vitriol.
Painter's Brushes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Brushes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varnish.
Window-Glafs and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By fending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant customers may be supplied with a sufficient quantity of Colours for any work at the shortest notice, with directions to use them.
April 19, 1805.

WILLIAM CROOKE

Offers for Sale

AN assortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hoghead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Best Holland Geneva per pipe.
1st and 4th-proof Cognac, and } Brandy per pipe
4th do. Barcelona }
30 quarter-casks excellent Sherry Wine.
An assortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hoghead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Best Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Boston Chocolate per do.
Also a general and large assortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glass-Ware, at Wholesale and Retail.
Newport, Oct. 12, 1804.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BY CHRISTOPHER OLNEY & CO.

DELIVERED at their Mill or at their Paper-Warehouse, a few doors north of the market-house, where they have for sale at wholesale and retail all kinds of Paper, viz.
Foolscap Writing-Paper No. 1 & 2; Vellum; Letter do.; Post do.; Wrapping do.; Bonnet do. Clothier's do. 1st quality; Sheathing, with and without sand; Bookbinder's Boards; Candle-Paper and sugar-loaf blue.

LIKEWISE

Account-Books made and ruled to any pattern, to suit the purchaser.

ALSO

A complete assortment of Blank Account and Record Books.
Providence, Feb. 10, 1804.

BOWEN & ENNIS

Offer for SALE,

THIRTY Quarter-casks of Lisbon Wine, excellent flavour and quality; and three thousand bushels of Bonavilla Salt, now landing from the Brig John Adams, at Stevens's Wharf—Likewise Tuck's Island Salt, suitable for Dairies, by the hundred bushels or less quantity—Groceries, Ship-Chandlery, Naval-Stores, Anchors, &c. &c. cheap as usual.
Newport, June 14, 1805.

BONNET PAPER,

Of a superior Quality, for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, by the Dozen or single Sheet.—VERY CHEAP.

FOR SALE

At the office of the Newport Mercury, A General assortment of School-Books; among which are, Murray's English Reader; do. English Grammar; Alden's Reader; Daboll's and Pike's Arithmetic; Morse's and Dwight's Geography abridged; Columbian Orator; American Preceptor; Alden's and Webster's Spelling-Books, by the dozen or single; Dictionaries; Testaments &c. &c.—Also an assortment of Stationary, among which are Writing-Paper of different kinds by the ream or single quire; Dutch Quills of the best kind; Slates and Slate-Pencils; Writing and Cyphering-Books; Copy Slips; Wafers; black-lead Pencils; best Dutch Sealing-Wax; Ink-Stands; Ink and Ink-Powder; Playing-Cards; Pen and other Knives; red Morocco Pocket-Books &c. &c.—Also for Sale as above Seamen's Journals; and an assortment of Account-Books; **BONNET-PAPER** of the best kind by the dozen or single sheet.—Likewise a great variety of Children's Books, &c. &c.—All which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be purchased elsewhere.

Clarke-Street Academy, near Washington-Square.

WILLIAM BRIDGES

Inform his Friends and the Public in general.

THAT he has removed his SCHOOL to No. 5, Clarke-Street; where he continues to teach young Ladies and Gentlemen in English Grammar, Reading, Writing, both useful and ornamental, Cyphering, Book-Keeping, Geography, Mathematics, Architectural and other Drawing—from 6 to 8 o'clock; and from half past 9 till half past 12 in the morning; and from half past 2 till half past 5 in the evening.

Private Rooms for young Ladies, and Board, if required.

Land-Surveying, practically taught, with the Theodolite, Plain table, or chain only. For further particulars apply at the School-House, from 1 o'clock till 2, and after 6 in the evening.
Newport, July 5, 1805.

Fashionable MILLINERY.

Mrs. BRIDGES

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends, that she's removed to No. 5, Clarke-Street, near Washington-Street; where she has on Sale, a genteel assortment of MILLINERY, of the latest fashions, from Europe; consisting of Caps, Bonnets, Spanish Hats; Lace, figured Sarfnet, black Silk, and cambric muslin Spencers, habits Shirts, &c.
Newport, July 5, 1805.

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PELEG & WILLIAM EASTON,
At Nantucket.

April 19, 1805.

WE the subscribers being appointed, by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Exeter, in the county of Washington, commissioners to receive, examine and adjust, the claims of the creditors to the estate of **SUSANNA JAMES**, late of said Exeter, deceased, represented intestate, do hereby give notice, that six months from the first day of April inst. are allowed by said court for the creditors to exhibit their claims against said estate and that we shall attend on the business of our appointment on the first Monday in July, the third Monday in August, and the fourth Monday in September next, at one o'clock, P.M. in each of said days, at the dwelling-house of **CALB ARNOLD**, jun. in Exeter.—All claims not exhibited within that time, will be debarred a recovery.

PELEG ARNOLD,

STUTELY TILLINGHAST, } Com'rs.
REYNOLDS SHEARMAN, }

All persons indebted to said estate are desired to make payment to

JOSEPH JAMES, Adm'r.
Exeter, April 1, 1805.

TIN WARE.

NATHANIEL NASON,

TIN-PLATE WORKER

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has constantly on hand, and for sale, at his shop No. 117, Thames-Street, all kinds of Tin-Ware, and on as reasonable terms as can be purchased in this state. He thanks his friends for past favours, and solicits a continuance of them.—Cash and the highest price given for Old Pewter and Lead.
Newport, March 15, 1805.

B L A N K S

CONSTANTLY kept on Hand, and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, Blanks of all Kinds, such as—Bills of Sale; Shipping Papers; Manifests; Bills of Lading; Powers of Attorney; Deeds; Justice's Writs and Executions; Writs and Executions for the Court of Common Pleas, &c. &c. neatly and accurately printed on good Paper.

POETRY.

From a LONDON PAPER.

ADDRESS OF A FELON TO HIS CHILD, ON THE MORNING OF HIS EXECUTION.

WRITTEN BY MRS. OPIE.

And respectfully inscribed to the London Philanthropic Society.

POOR BABE, that thro' this darksome grate
Survey'st yon crowd with curious eye,
If thou wouldst learn why thus they wait—
Know, 'tis to see **THY FATHER DIE!**

To see how I that death shall bear
They deem for crimes like mine most fit;
Crimes urg'd by want, which many there
Were never tempted to commit!

A death, sweet innocent, for which
Thou'lt be, alas, one day revild;
For with my guilt the rude of speech
Too often will reproach my **CHILD!**

Poor outcast, whither canst thou turn?—
Thy future fate adds pangs to mine:
I must my own offences mourn,
And fear, devoted babe, for **thine!**

For all thou canst from me receive
Is but a legacy of shame;
And shouldst thou up to manhood live,
Thou'lt learn to curse **THY FATHER'S NAME!**

But while my guilt's to thee unknown,
Come let me press thee to my breast,
Thou treasure without crime—my son—
Thou only wealth I'er possess'd!

Thou pledge of pure and faithful love,
Image of one I still deplore;
Yet now her death a blessing proves—
She lives not, to behold this hour!

But from my arms, ah, wherefore fly?
Why do I court thy kiss in vain?
Whence spring those tears; what means that cry?
Ah me!—thou fear'st my clanking chain!

'Till now I felt not all its weight;
But soon they'll come my limbs to free:
When I am summon'd to my fate,
My arms unchain'd may close on thee!

Then welcome, bitter hour of death:
Thou'lt be of some keen pangs beguild;
For, e'er I yield my forfeit breath,
I closely may embrace my child!

And see, they come to take me hence!
My injur'd precious boy, adieu!
O, cruel world, for my offence
Wilt thou this child with horror view?

Ah, yes!—with me his hopes must die;
For who will take him to their care?
The prudent e'en his sight will fly,
Left, with my blood, my guilt he share!

And soon to vice and misery driven,
Unknown, or else disdain'd by worth;
Untaught, my child, the way to heaven,
Thou'lt yet be deem'd unfit for earth!

What words are these, that to my soul
A feeling like delight impart?
That fear and agony controul,
And bind an almost broken heart?

They say a gen'rous few have join'd
(The pride of these enlighten'd times),
Poor outcast, orphan babes to find,
And save them from their parent's crimes!

To them instruction's page they ope,
Teach them to toil for honest fame,
And by their own good actions hope
To wipe away their parent's shame.

Blest men, a dying culprit's prayer
Now seeks for you the heav'nly throne;
For making thus our babes your care,
May heav'n reward you in your **OWN!**

SATURDAY'S MONITOR. No. XLIII.

To aid the cause of Virtue and Religion.

On the pleasures of Reflection.

THAT the enjoyments of the understanding exceed the pleasures of sense, is a truth confessed by all who are capable of exerting the faculties of thinking in their full vigor. But by these pleasures are generally understood sublime contemplations on subjects of science and abstruse disquisition; contemplations which can only be the result of uncommon powers, and extraordinary efforts.

But there are intellectual pleasures of another kind, to the enjoyment of which, neither great abilities nor learning are required.—There are no other than the pleasures of reflection, which are open to the illiterate mechanic, as well as to the sage philosopher, and constitute some of the sweetest satisfactions of human life.

There are few who have not felt pleasing sensations arising from a retrospective view of the first period of their lives. To recollect the puerile amusements, the petty anxieties, and the eager pursuits of childhood, is a task in which we all delight. It is common to observe, that on no subject do men dwell with such pleasures, as the boyish tricks and wanton pranks which they practised at school. The hoary head looks back with a smile of complacency, mixed with regret, on the season when health glowed on the cheek, when lively spirits warmed the heart, and when toil strung the nerves with vigor.

Cicero has remarked, that events the most disagreeable, during their immediate influence, give an exquisite satisfaction when their consequences have ceased; and Eneas solaces his companions, under the hardships they endured, with the consideration, that the remembrance of their sufferings would one day give them satisfaction. That these sentiments are just, is well known to those who have enjoyed the conversation of the soldier. Battles, skirmishes, and sieges, at which, perhaps, he trembled during the action, furnish him with topics of conversation, and sources of pleasure for the remainder of his life.

Reflection is the properest employment, and the sweetest satisfaction, in a rational old age. Destitute of strength and vigor necessary for bodily exertions, and furnished with observations by experience, the old man finds his chief employment, and his greatest pleasure, to consist in wandering in imagination over past scenes of delight, in recounting the adventures of his youth, the vicissitudes of human life, and the public events to which he is proud of having been an eye witness.—Of so exalted a nature are these enjoyments, that theologians have not hesitated to assert, that to recollect a well spent life, is to anticipate the bliss of a future existence.

The professors of philosophy, who will be acknowledged to have understood the nature of true and substantial pleasure better than the busy, the gay, and the dissipated, have ever shown a predilection for privacy and solitude. No other cause have they assigned for their conduct in forsaking society, than that the noise and hurry of the world is incompatible with the exertion of calm reason, and dispassionate reflection. The apophthegm of that ancient who said, "he was never less alone than when by himself," is not to be considered merely as an epigrammatic turn. In vain was it to pursue philosophy in the saburra—she was only to be courted, with success, in the sequestered shade of rural retirement.

Were the powers of reflection by habit, mankind would at all times be able to derive a pleasure from their own breaths, as rational as it is exalted. To the attainment of this happiness, a strict adherence to the rules of virtue is necessary; for let it be remembered, that none can feel the pleasures of reflection who do not enjoy the peace of innocence.

ELAM'S VILLE BRIDGE LOTTERY, IN NORTH-KINGSTOWN.

CLASS THE FIRST.

SCHEME of a Lottery, granted by the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, &c. at the session thereof, holden in June, 1803, for raising the sum of One Thousand Dollars, to be appropriated to building a Bridge across the Salt-water creek, connecting Elam's Ville with Wickford, in North-Kingstown. The subscribers being appointed Managers, and having given bonds as the law directs, present to the Public the following **SCHEME**:

Prizes.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1 of	100 is	100
2	50 are	100
2	25	50
10	8	80
10	5	50
20	4	80
50	3	150
395	2	790

200 Dollars for the benefit
of the Lottery,

1600 Tickets, at One Dollar, are 1600

The Prizes subject to no Deduction.

Prize Tickets of Two Dollars each, to be entitled to Two Tickets in the Second Class.

From the great Advantages to the Public, which the above Lottery is calculated to effect; and the encouragement promised by the liberal part of the community, we are authorized confidently to anticipate so rapid a sale of the Tickets, as to enable us to commence drawing said Lottery in a few Weeks.

**PETER PHILLIPS,
GEORGE THOMAS,
WILLIAM G. SHAW.** } Directors.
North-Kingstown, June 28th, 1805.

The following persons are appointed to sell Tickets, viz.

Jacob Richardson, Post-master, and William R. Wilder, in Newport; Daniel E. Updike, Post-master, and Thomas Rumrell, in Wickford; William Wilkinson, in Providence; Nathaniel Phillips, Post-master, Warren; John G. Mawney, Post-master, East-Greenwich; Paul Rhodes, Post-master, Westerly; James Helme, South-Kingstown.

TICKETS in the above Lottery, may also be had at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

NEW LUMBER YARD.

THE subscribers inform the public, That they have opened a Lumber Yard at their Wharf on the Point, under the firm of Barlow, Chace, and Clarke; where they will furnish Lumber of every description on the most reasonable terms, either by large or small quantities, for cash or approved credit.

**JESSE BARLOW,
BENJAMIN CHACE,
GEORGE CLARKE, jun.**
Newport, May 3, 1805.

MEIN & ROGERS,

No. 77, THAMES-STREET.

Have just Received, and for **SALE**,
Forty Hogheads Jamaica Rum.
3 pipes Cognac Brandy.
12 quarter-casks 1st quality Sherry Wine.
21 casks fresh Malaga Raisins.
10 chests Souchong Tea.
4 chests Hyson-skin do.
6 half-chests Bohea do.
1 chest Young-hyson do.
10 casks London Porter.
2 casks Capers.
1 bale Cloves.
2 casks Olive Oil.
1 do. Ketchup.
4 boxes Muscatel Raisins.
A constant supply of Flour.

Also—As usual, an extensive Assortment of Groceries, at Wholesale and Retail.
Newport, April 12, 1805.

THE Subscriber being appointed Administrator on the estate of Capt. RICHARD UPDIKE, late of North-Kingstown, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment; and all persons who have demands against said estate, to present the same for adjustment to

DANIEL E. UPDIKE, Adm'r.
Wickford, March 19, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THE Lime-Rock FARM situated within one mile of the town of Newport, containing 130 acres of choice Land, with a good dwelling-house, barn, crib, chaise-house and other out-houses thereon in good repair; perhaps there is no situation in the United States where an elegant building may be erected, that will command so extensive and beautiful a prospect as on this Farm.—An opportunity now offers itself for the man of fortune to accommodate himself with an estate, suited either to business or pleasure, surpassing almost any other in New-England.—Any person wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Nicholas Taylor, Esq. or to

JOHN A. COLLINS.

Newport, April 12, 1802.

Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,
At No. 118, Thames-Street,

Have for Sale,

LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd.
Best London White-Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting; Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead; Patent Yellow.
Verdigrise; Prussian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Letharge; White Vitriol.
Painter's Brushes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Brushes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varnish.
Window-Glass and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By sending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant customers may be supplied with a sufficient quantity of Colours for any work at the shortest notice, with directions to use them.
April 19, 1805.

WILLIAM CROOKE

Offers for Sale

AN assortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hoghead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Best Holland Geneva per pipe.
1st and 4th-proof Cognac, and } Brandy per pipe
4th do. Barcelona
30 quarter-casks excellent Sherry Wine.
An assortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hoghead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Best Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Boston Chocolate per do.
Also a general and large assortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glass-Ware, at Wholesale and Retail.
Newport, Oct. 12, 1804.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BY CHRISTOPHER OLNEY & CO.

DELIVERED at their Mill or at their Paper-Warehouse, a few doors north of the market-house, where they have for sale at wholesale and retail all kinds of Paper, viz.
Foolscap Writing-Paper No. 1 & 2; Vellum; Letter do.; Post do.; Wrapping do.; Bonnet do. Clothier's do. 1st quality; Sheathing, with and without sand; Bookbinder's Boards; Candle-Paper and sugar-loaf blue.

Like wise

Account-Books made and ruled to any pattern, to suit the purchaser.

Also

A complete assortment of Blank Account and Record Books.
Providence, Feb. 10, 1804.

BOWEN & ENNIS

Offer for SALE.

THIRTY Quarter-casks of Lisbon Wine, excellent flavour and quality; and three thousand bushels of Bonavista Salt, now landing from the Brig John Adams, at Stevens's Wharf.—Likewise Turk's Island Salt, suitable for Dairies, by the hundred bushels or less quantity.—Groceries, Ship-Chandlery, Naval-Stores, Anchors, &c. &c. cheap as usual.
Newport, June 14, 1805.

BONNET PAPER,

Of a superior Quality, for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, by the Dozen or single Sheet.—VERY CHEAP.

FOR SALE

At the office of the Newport Mercury,
A General assortment of School-Books; among which are, Murray's English Reader; do. English Grammar; Alden's Reader; Daboll's and Pike's Arithmetic; Morse's and Dwight's Geography abridged; Columbian Orator; American Preceptor; Alden's and Webster's Spelling-Books, by the dozen or single; Dictionaries; Testaments &c. &c.—Also an assortment of Stationary, among which are Writing-Paper of different kinds by the ream or single quire; Dutch Quills of the best kind; Slates and Slate-Pencils; Writing and Cyphering-Books; Copy Slips; Wafers; black-lead Pencils; best Dutch Sealing-Wax; Ink-Stands; Ink and Ink-Powder; Playing-Cards; Pen and other Knives; red Morocco Pocket-Books &c. &c.—Also for Sale as above Seamen's Journals; and an assortment of Account-Books; **BONNET-PAPER** of the best kind by the dozen or single sheet.—Likewise a great variety of Children's Books, &c. &c.—All which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be purchased elsewhere.

Clarke-Street Academy, near Washington-Square.

WILLIAM BRIDGES

Inform his Friends and the Public in general.

THAT he has removed his SCHOOL, to No. 5, Clarke-street; where he continues to teach young Ladies and Gentlemen in English Grammar, Reading, Writing, both useful and ornamental, Cyphering, Book-Keeping, Geography, Mathematics, Architectural and other Drawing—from 6 to 8 o'clock; and from half past 9 till half past 12 in the morning; and from half past 2 till half past 5 in the evening.

Private Rooms for young Ladies, and Board, if required.

Land-Surveying, practically taught, with the Theodolite, Plain table, or chain only.

For further particulars apply at the School-House, from 1 o'clock till 2, and after 6 in the evening.
Newport, July 5, 1805.

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